

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 28 of 1913]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 12th July 1913.

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Nil.	Nil.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 1st January 1913.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmokar; age 28 years	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 56 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 52 years; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 49 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya, age 35 years	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Hindu, Baidya, age 40 years ...	500
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Sashi Bhushan Mukherji; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years	10,000
7	"Bharat Chitra" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
8	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum)	Do.	Dibakar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years	325
9	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.)	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years ...	900
10	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do.	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 45 years ...	600
11	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah	Do.	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	Do.	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	1,000
13	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha." ...	Bhowanipore	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 39 years	500 to 700
14	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	800
15	"Chinsura Varata-vaha." ...	Chinsura	Do.	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,000
16	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta	Daily, except on Thursday.	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 42 years and Kshetra Nath Sen.	2,000
17	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	500
18	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do.	Do.	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	750
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura	Do.	Pandit Kunud Deb Mukharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Hindu, Baidya, age about 76 years ...	900
21	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla	400
22	"Hinda Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi	Do.	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan Printer age 40 year ...	290
23	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 42 years ...	900
24	"Hitavadi"	Do.	Do.	Manindra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha, age 48 years ...	28,000
25	"Hitavarta"	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Baidya	600
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 33 years	700
27	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Amarendra Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha	About 300
28	"Jaschar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhury, Hindu, Kayastha	600
29	"Jyoti"	Chittagong	Do.	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 46 year ...	2,000
30	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 year ...	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1
BENGALI—concl'd.						
31	"Kastipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal	... ...	Weekly Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin, age 68 years	500	64
32	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna	... ...	Do. Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 55 years ...	50	65
33	"Malda Samachar" ...	Malda	... ...	Do. Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	1,100	66
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia	... ...	Do. Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 61 years ...	About 500	67
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore	... ...	Do. Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years	500	68
36	"Medini Bandhab" ...	Ditto	... ...	Do. Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 45 years	500	69
37	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta	... ...	Do. Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mosummul Haque	6,300	70
38	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto	... ...	Do. Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400	71
39	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad	... ...	Do. Banwari Lal Goswami Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years ...	200	72
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta	... ...	Daily Panchkari Banerjee and Birendra Chandra Ghosh	2,000	73
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur	... ...	Weekly Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	400	74
42	"Noakhali Sammilani" ...	Noakhali	... ...	Do. Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 26 years ...	300	75
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai	... ...	Do. Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 44 years ...	500	76
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong	... ...	Do. Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 4 years ...	500	77
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna	... ...	Do. Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 48 years ...	300	78
46	"Pabna Hitaishi" ...	Pabna	... ...	Do. Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	600	79
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera	... ...	Fortnightly ... Babu Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin, age 36 years.	150	80
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa	... ...	Weekly Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 42 years ...	600	81
49	"Pratikar" ...	Berhampur	... ...	Do. Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 66 years ...	500	82
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	... ...	Do. Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 61 years ...	About 700	83
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol	... ...	Do.	300	84
52	"Rangpur Durpan" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu Brahmin, age 46 years ...	400	85
53	"Rangpur Dikprakas" ...	Ditto ditto	... ...	Do. Joytish Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 35 years.	300	86
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta	... ...	Do. Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 59 years ...	700	87
55	"Banjaya" ...	Faridpur	... ...	Do. Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 4 years ...	500	88
56	"Sajjivani" ...	Calcutta	... ...	Do. Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	6,000	89
57	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	... ...	Do. Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400	90
58	"Sahrid" ...	Perojpur	... ...	Fortnightly ... Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	350	91
59	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta	... ...	Weekly Kiron Gopal Singha, Subarnabanik, age 30 years ...	1,000	92
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priyo-Ananda Bazar Patrika" ...	Ditto	... ...	Do. Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	17,000	93
61	"Siksha Samachar" ...	Dacca	... ...	Do. Abinas Chandra Gupta M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ...	1,500	94
62	"Suraj" ...	Pabna	... ...	Do. Kisor Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha, age 38 years ...	500	95
63	"Tripura Guide" ...	Comilla	Do. Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Baidya, age 48 years ...	400	96

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1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI—contd.					
64	"Tripura Hitaishi"	Tippera	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 25 years	400
65	"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 42 years	600
66	"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 years	12,000
HINDI—					
67	"Barabazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Do.	Sadananda Sukul	600
68	"Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Do.	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	3,400
69	"Birbharat"	1 o.	Do.	Pandit Ramanand Dubay, Hindu, Brahmin, age 30 years	500
70	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Bharat	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	300
71	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Do.	Weekly	Hari Kisson Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya, age 37 years	5,500
72	"Marwari"	Do.	Do.	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Vaisya, age 42 years	500
URDU—					
73	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali	1,000
74	"Al Hilal"	Do.	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Azed, a Muhammadan age 27 years	1,000
75	"Hablu Matin"	Do.	Daily	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shah, age 61 years	.....
PERSIAN—					
76	"Hablu Matin"	Do.	Weekly	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shah, age 61 years	...

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1913.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Dainik Banik"	... Calcutta	Daily	...	.....
2	"Darsak"	... Do.	Weekly	...	.....
3	"Paricharak"	... Do.	Bi-weekly	...	.....
4	"Sammilani"	... Do.	Weekly	...	.....
5	"Sudharak"	... Do.	Do.	...	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 5th July refers to the Alien Immigration Act in South Africa as making the lot of Indians in South Africa in the Union in some respects worse than before.

BASUMATI,
July 5th, 1912.

The hopes raised by Mr. Gokhale's visit have now been dashed to the ground. What is to be done now? A witness before the Islington Commission suggested that colonists should no longer be eligible for Civil Service appointments in India. The Government of India ought to take action on the lines recommended by Lord Curzon. These were that Government should no longer help the Union Government by sending out labour there until the following terms were complied with: (1) an Indian language should be included among the languages on which immigrants were to be tested; (2) Indians were to be relegated to fixed localities only on sanitary grounds; (3) Indians already resident were not to be evicted; (4) no humiliating distinctions meant for black or yellow peoples were to apply to high-caste Indians. So much for Government. As for the people of India they ought to vow to boycott these colonies commercially. This will not injure trade and will not irritate Government either. It will indicate our self-respect and teach the oppressors a lesson.

2. The *Al-Hilâl* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July surmises that the opposition of the members of the two Council chambers in

New Reforms in Egypt. Egypt to the renewal of the agreement regarding Suez Canal is at the bottom of the new reforms which are being introduced in that country. The proposal is to establish a Legislative Council, on Parliamentary lines, which, in the opinion of the paper, would be nothing but a puppet show calculated to create schism among the political parties, which will lose sight of the real patriotic interest of the country and will be only engaged in wrangling with each other. This will leave England free to annex to herself the first and last Moslem State in Africa.

AL-HILAL,
July 2nd, 1912.

3. The *Hablu'l Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th July writes that all hopes that Turkey after losing her European possessions will be left the freer to consolidate her rule in and develop the resources of Asiatic Turkey unfettered by the European Powers have been dispelled. Already the various European Powers are putting forth claims as to special rights in different parts of Turkey's Asiatic dominions. France wants a free hand in Syria, England in the country about the Persian Gulf, Germany in the Bagdad plains, and Russia in Armenia. Further, there would be foreign advisers, mostly English and French, who are to be given independent authority in reforming the Turkish administration generally. In order not to jeopardise their interests in Turkey, England has composed her long standing quarrels with Germany, not to speak of with Russia and France as well.

HABLU'L MATIN,
July 5th, 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July writes that there is a case now pending before the criminal courts at Benares, wherein two European soldiers of the Royal Scots stand charged with stealing two watches from a local jeweller's shop. Cases like this are getting more and more frequent and convictions too are being sometimes obtained. It is disgraceful that notwithstanding this the thievish proclivities of these white heroes of the army should not be repressed. If men who are brave and are entrusted with the defence of the country stoop to such despicable work, the good name of the English people will be jeopardised in the estimation of the people of India. Efforts should be made to reform the character of soldiers generally.

HITAVADI,
July 4th, 1912.

BASUMATI,
July 5th, 1912.

A mosque demolished at Cawnpore.

5. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 5th July refers to the recent action of the Cawnpore authorities in demolishing part of a local mosque for sanitary reasons. The work of demolition was carried out under police protection.

The paper thinks this work should have been carried out with the reasoned consent of the local Moslem leaders. If they could not be persuaded, the work might not have been carried out at all.

HABLU MATIN,
July 3rd, 1912.

Ibid.

6. The *Hablu Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July says that the demolition of even a part of a *masjid* premises against the opposition of Mussalmans throughout India has greatly wounded the feelings of the Mussalman community. The act done by the District Magistrate of Cawnpore amounts not only to a violation of all principles of justice and religious non-interference, but also to laying the axe at the root of the sovereign power of the Government. Every part of a *masjid* premises is as sacred as the principal *masjid* itself.

MUSLEM HITAISHI,
July 5th, 1912.

"Partiality shown by high officials in the dispute between Hindus and Mussalmans at Ullapara in the Pabna district."

7. The *Muslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July writes as follows:— Maulvi Mir Aftab Ali, late Sub-Registrar of Ullapara, was an able, experienced and God-fearing officer. His heart grieved for the poor Mussalmans of the place who were being deceived by usurious

Hindu money-lenders. At the request of the District Magistrate of Pabna he joined hands with Mahiuddin Khan in trying to establish a number of agricultural banks in the locality. This exasperated the Hindu money-lenders, who, under the leadership of Babu Kalikumar Majumdar, Honorary Magistrate, began to hatch plans for putting Mahiuddin into trouble and getting Maulvi Aftab Ali transferred from Ullapara. They sent a telegram to the Divisional Commissioner in which they said that under the leadership of these two men the local Mussalmans were committing *zulum* and oppression on Hindus. Sometime after this when the Subdivisional Officer of Serajunge, Mr. Davis, came to Ullapara the Hindus brought before him an extremely ugly, ill-dressed and crazy woman who alleged that she had been made *enceinte* by the Sub-Registrar and demanded maintenance from him. Shortly after this the Magistrate of Pabna came to Ullapara and, although he settled certain disputes between Hindus and Mussalmans in favour of Mussalmans, had the Sub-Registrar transferred from Ullapara by telegraphing to the Inspector-General of Registration. This he was most probably obliged to do by the request of Hindus, although their complaint as contained in their telegram to the Divisional Commissioner was on the face of it false. The transfer of the Sub-Registrar may be justified on the ground that, irrespective of the question as to whether he was really guilty or not, when one community, namely, the local Hindus, charged him with fomenting unrest at the place there could be no harm in transferring him for their satisfaction and in the interest of peace. But this principle has not been followed in the case of the complaint made by the local Mussalmans against Babu Kalikumar Majumdar and Babu Jagadis Sakul, Sub-Inspector of Police. No notice has been taken of their complaint made in a telegram to the District Magistrate in April last. Emboldened at this Kali Babu and Jagadis Babu have greatly increased their oppression on Mussalmans. The Inspector of Police of the Ullapara Circle is a very cunning officer, full of anti-Mussalman feelings, and Kali Babu is his great friend and adviser. Again, the local Deputy Superintendent of Police is completely under the influence of this Inspector. The result is that not only Mussalmans are not getting redress for oppressions committed on them by Hindus, the police is submitting reports on enquiry in favour of Hindus. We shall gradually publish accounts of such false reports as well as the partiality shown by high officials. We bring these matters to the notice of the Divisional Commissioner, District Magistrate and Subdivisional Officer, and pray that the two police-officers may be transferred from this place.

SURAJ,
June 30th, 1912.

8. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 30th June publishes a correspondence between the Hon'ble Maulvi Musaraf Hossain and zamindars Dakshinaranjan Sanyal and Jnanendra-kumar Sanyal of Pabna, in which the latter deny

that there is in their zamindari any widespread dispute between Mussalmans and Hindus save and except the quarrel between a number of Hindu *jotdars* and Mussalman cultivators in Ullapara in which the Mussalmans are to blame.

9. A correspondent writes to the *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 7th July to contradict the allegations made against Rai

A contradiction.

Banamali Ray Bahadur. (See Report on Native

SURAJ,
July 7th, 1913.

Papers for the 28th June, paragraph 16.) The Rai Bahadur is a most pious and inoffensive landlord and neither he nor his officers (which include many Moslems) are oppressive. It is a most unnatural thing to say that he is a Moslem-hater. The majority of the Rai Bahadur's tenants are Moslems, and had he been a Moslem-hater he would never have been able to go on collecting his dues and managing his estate without any hitch all these years. He has a big estate, and yet there are very few suits instituted by him against his tenants for rents due. In all his *mehals* if his Hindu tenants have their rent-free *Kali bari*, his Moslem tenants also have their *Jumma ghar*, etc. In the month of Magh last the Rai Bahadur made some educational benefactions for the welfare of the village Betuari. How is it possible that, while *korbani* was performed in Agrahayan, the alleged incidents would take place in the Baishak following? As Pannalal has been held guilty by all, the zamindar, the police and the law courts, it is not proper or natural to think that he is innocent and all the rest are perverse or foolish. None of the leading Moslems of the place like Munshi Maniruddin Sarkar, Munsib Sarkar, etc., are found to support Pannalal. He has no supporters, in fact, except one or two of his co-villagers. Three or four years ago Pannalal was punished under section 379 of the Penal (?) Code. This shows his low character. Pannalal was stirring up a breach of the peace, and the zamindar co-operated with the police in putting him down. Hence he instituted a false case against the zamindar's employees. The Magistrate trying the case realised this and bound down Pannalal under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These are the actual facts of the case.

10. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July gives a detailed account of

The District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, and a case against three boys.

the Chinsura case, dismissed by the Assistant Magistrate of Hooghly, in which the District Superintendent of Police had prosecuted three boys for making noise in front of his bungalow while

BANGAVASI,
July 5th, 1913.

taking an idol to the river for immersion, and says that in prosecuting the boys the District Superintendent had been guided purely by malice and not by a sense of duty in the interest of public peace. The fact is that the Superintendent was sleeping when the procession was proceeding in front of his house and the noise made by songs and so forth awoke him. He was so highly enraged at this that he had the procession dispersed and the boys arrested by his *chaprasis*. A man of his position and responsibility in a district ought not to be so short-tempered. In fact, it is a matter for consideration whether a man who can disperse a religious procession and arrest and harass three boys for a simple disturbance of his sleep ought to fill the high position of a District Superintendent of Police. The activity of the police in this country generally manifests itself not in detecting and preventing crime, but in harassing and insulting innocent and respectable people. Does not this grieve the noble heart of Lord Carmichael? Will he not call for the records of the above case and punish the District Superintendent of Police for having causelessly and unlawfully harassed three innocent boys?

11. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July points out

A complaint against the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore.

how last year the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore on technical grounds prevented Nandalalji's

Rathjatra procession from passing through Gaurhati in Bhadreswar Municipality to the intense indignation of the entire local Hindu public. This year too permission has been refused though permission was sought in time and the police were ready to make the necessary arrangements for the preservation of the public peace. This strange action has caused great local sensation. Will not Lord Carmichael look to the matter and take the necessary steps?

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 3rd, 1913.

BASUMATI,
July 4th, 1913.

12. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 5th July refers to the above facts regarding the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore and a *Rathjatra* procession, and goes on to remark:—

The Subdivisional Officer must be well aware that drawing the car on *Rathjatra* day has been an important and long-established religious ceremony in India. Close to Serampore there is Mahesh, where a *Rathjatra* procession takes place every year with great *eclat*. What excuse had he then for thus wounding the susceptibilities of the Hindu public generally? If there was any harm in permitting a procession, he should have stated clearly what harm he apprehended. It is never proper to exercise power simply because you happen to possess it. We hope Government will enquire into this incident.

BANGAVASI,
July 5th, 1913.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July takes exception to the order issued by the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore prohibiting the drawing of the car of

Jagannath at Garuti, on the occasion of the car festival. It is hoped that the petition of the local people to the District Magistrate for annulment of this order will be favourably considered. The Subdivisional Officer of Serampore has been repeatedly issuing such objectionable orders. It is hoped that Lord Carmichael will teach him a wholesome lesson in this respect.

MOHAMMADI,
July 4th, 1913.

14. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July requests the Government to order an enquiry into the complaint made against the Sub-Inspector of the *sadar thana* of Burdwan regarding the insult he offered to a *muktear*. The paper also hears that a civil suit has been instituted against that officer in connection with the bribe he is alleged to have taken from a certain person.

BANGAVASI,
July 5th, 1913.

15. A correspondence published in the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July says that a man named Madan having been seriously wounded by another person in Hassanpur under the Sajanagar thana in the Pabna district information of the occurrence was timely lodged in the thana, but the Sub-Inspector of the thana appeared on the spot two days later and then sent the man to hospital where he subsequently died. It is insinuated that death was due to delay in sending the man to hospital. An enquiry into the cause of the delay is solicited. Government is also prayed to consider the case of the helpless widow and little children of the deceased.

HITAVADI,
July 4th, 1913.

16. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July thanks the police for the recent order prohibiting Maulvi Leakat Hussain from making public speeches in Calcutta. This is an honest and outspoken way of doing things

which is to be much preferred to engaging spies on the *swadeshi* speakers. But it will save all trouble in future if the position is made more clear. Let Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji begin making *swadeshi* speeches and we shall then see whether the police have any objection to that. If they have, let them say so, and all mention of *swadeshi* in public will cease. That will save the people much risk of getting into trouble and reduce the work of the police also.

SURAJ,
June 30th, 1913.

17. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 30th June suggests that if the appellation "chaukidar" is dropped and a more respectable appellation such as "village guard" is introduced, respectable and educated villagers may be willing to accept the post of chaukidar, for such men are found to accept post under zamindars on salaries of Rs. 4 or 5, which they consider more respectable.

PABNA-BOGRA
HITAISHI,
July 2nd, 1913.

18. The *Pabna-Bogra Hitaishi* [Pabna] of the 2nd July alleges that within three and a half months 10 bullocks and 180 cows were killed by poisoning in the Midnapore district, and draws the attention of the Government to this most deplorable state of things.

19. A correspondent writes a letter, under the following head lines, to the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 13th June, giving the incidents noted below to prove the general lawlessness which prevails at Kagdi and its neighbouring villages in Faridpur district:—

SANJAY.
June 13th, 1913.

TERRIBLE OPPRESSION ! !

DIRE PANIC AMONG THE VILLAGERS !

Abduction and selling of women !

(1) On the 30th Jaishtha last, Surath Sekh, belonging to the gang of miscreants, got one of their kine to eat up the paddy standing on the field of Mansur Mian. The police could take no cognisance of the offence, but referred the aggrieved man to the courts.

(2) The following is an incomplete list of men who have been assaulted by the gang at different times:—

Nazim, Arman, Ratan Miyan, Nazir, Ainuddi, Azuri, Basir, Amil, Amil's wife, Gadhu Sekh, Abdu, Naimuddi, Derajaddi and Lakshmikanta Karmakar.

(3) They have abducted the wife of Gadhu Sekh and married her in the *nika* form. They have abducted the daughter of Basir Sekh of Kagdi and also married her in the *nika* form. They have also abducted the wives of Nasiruddi of Horerkondi and of Kedari Sekh of Khardiar, respectively, and sold them.

(4) They have forcibly cut down trees in the houses of Sriram Chandra Maulik and of Jagadbandhu Karmakar of Kagdi.

(5) They have gouged out the eyes of Nasiruddi of Murtia, broken the teeth of Nakul Kundu of Bangrail and cut off the hands of Kerajaddi Sekh of Kagdi.

(6) One of the gang, Aziladdi, took a package from Jadab Chandra Bhakta of Tulbaria; but did not pay for it.

(7) They have assaulted Sasi Kundu of Char Bangrail.

(8) Whenever there is a feast in Adiladdi's house, they get their supply of milk by force from the vendors, paying only nominal price for the quantity taken.

(9) Fish-sellers also supply fish for nothing to the miscreants for fear of molestation.

(10) They keep shields, swords and other arms without license in their houses.

20. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July publishes a correspondence in which it is said that low-class *badmashes* backed by a few influential men of respectable families in village Teyan under the Bharatpur thana in the

Murshidabad district have, by frequently committing theft, dacoity and other crimes, made it impossible for the villagers to leave their families at home while they work abroad. The Bharatpur and the village police are indifferent in the matter. The attention of the District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner is drawn to it.

21. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July says that what with educated Hindu dacoits and what with common dacoits, dacoity is going on increasing in Bengal.

Rarely a week passes in which more than half a dozen dacoities are not reported. The police is proving thoroughly incapable of grappling with the situation. Cases against Babu dacoits seldom succeed. Life and property have become insecure almost as they were in the period of transition from Mahammadan rule to British rule.

22. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July learns from a correspondent that a shop-keeper at Ghatal named Narayan Chandra De has recently received an anonymous letter saying that his shop will be visited by dacoits in the present month of Assar. The notice of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter. Such letters are being frequently received by people in Bengal.

BANGAVASI.
July 5th, 1913.

MUSLEM HITAISHI.
July 4th, 1913.

BANGAVASI.
July 5th, 1913.

(b) — Working of the Courts.

KALYANI,
June 25th, 1913.

23. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 25th June says that the letters which have appeared in its columns regarding the alleged highhandedness of Babu Harimohan Ray, late Sheristadar of the District Judge's Court, Jessore, has something to do with the withdrawal from it of the publication of sale-notifications about which it wrote in its issue of the 18th June (vide Weekly Report for the week ending 28th June, paragraph 22). Sometime ago Harimohan Babu came to Magura, saw the editor of the *Kalyani* in the house of the then 1st Munsif, Babu Ramesh Chandra Bose, and asked him why he had published those allegations in spite of the fact that all sale-notifications were allowed to be published in his paper. The editor told Harimohan Babu that he had done it all in good faith, and that he was quite willing to publish anything that he might have to say on the matter. A few days after this the editor received a letter from the District Judge of Jessore withdrawing the publication of sale-notifications in the *Kalyani*. He sent in a representation to the Judge against it, but was told that he (the Judge) thought it right that the notifications should not appear in his paper. The paper says that it has appealed to the High Court against this unjust act of the District Judge.

KALYANI,
July 2nd, 1913.

24. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 2nd July complains of the action of the District Judge of Jessore in discontinuing the publication in its columns of the local civil court sale-notifications and giving the same to the *Jasobar* newspaper. As the paper with the largest local circulation, it has a legal right to insist that such notifications should appear in its columns in preference to any other paper. Furthermore, the paper was converted from a monthly into a weekly on account of the assurance given by the then District Judge that it would get the Magura sale-notifications. Of course, if it has offended the authorities in any way the law courts should be appealed to for redress and no such indirect means should be resorted to.

BANGAVASI,
July 5th, 1913.

25. Referring to the judgment of the High Court in the Chandighat tea-garden assault case, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July says:—

Fortunately the High Court had Judges like

Mr. Hassan Imam and Banku Babu had money to go up to the High Court; otherwise the injustice done to him would not have been rectified. Generally in cases of assault between Europeans and Indians in this country it is the Europeans who commit the offence and are let off by law-courts with small fines. In the Chandighat case, however, the table was turned—a Bengali assaulted a European, and on this the lower courts sentenced him to long terms of imprisonment. It is indeed disgraceful for law-courts to dispense justice with such distinction between Europeans and Indians. The Magistrate's judgment in the Chandighat case was but slightly altered by the District Judge on appeal. This is the effect of the intimacy that grows between European Magistrates and Judges in the mafassal. Mr. Justice Imam was perfectly right in his remark: "If it had been a Tom, Dick or Harry, Mr. Stuart would not have dared to use half so insulting a language as he has done in this case to a *bhadralog*." All Europeans in this country should take this remark seriously to heart. We hope that Sir Archdale Earle will take into consideration the conduct of the Magistrate and District Judge in this case and teach them a wholesome lesson.

MOHAMMADI,
July 4th, 1913.

26. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July also notices the judgment of the High Court in the above case and observes:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hassan Imam said in the course of his judgment that the treatment by Europeans of the people of this country ought to be more proper, and considered it extremely reprehensible that a man like Mr. Stuart should use such insulting language towards a *bhadralog*. Yet the accused Banku Babu was sentenced by the lower court to a year's rigorous imprisonment, and but for his being fortunate enough in being able to come up to the High Court he would have had to rot in jail. We see that the principle of dispensing justice according to the colour standard is again coming

to the fore a little too frequently. We hope that the High Court's judgment will teach *sabeds* not to ill-treat their black employees in future.

27. On the same subject the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July

The Chandigarh tea-garden writes:—

We are glad that justice has been done at last by the High Court in this case. We know that one can get justice done if one appeals to the High Court, but not everybody can go up to the High Court for reasons of expense. Of course, we do not say that the lower courts never do justice at all, but when it is a case between a European complainant and an Indian defendant, the good sense and judgment of Judges of lower courts vanish. Else why should an officer of the standing of a Sessions Judge not hesitate to call a *lathi* a dangerous weapon? It is failure of justice like this which bring the inferior courts into disrepute.

28. Referring to the dismissal of the case against the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* the *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 5th July

The *Patrika* case.

writes:—

It is strange that none of the highly paid advisers of the Government could see that a case like this could never stand. The case has cost the Government a lot of money and has made it earn the ridicule of the world. The only good that has come out of it is that newspaper editors now know what is meant by contempt of court.

29. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] in its issues of the 5th and 6th

Ibid.

July remarks that the failure of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* case has done nobody any harm except the

Government of Bengal and the Advocate-General. It has become plain that Government have no able legal officers to advise them. It is due to the incompetence of the Advocate-General that the Government have lost their case which was instituted on most slender evidence.

30. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July thanks the Chief Justice,

Ibid.

Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Mukherjee

for their sterling judgment in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

contempt of court case, and censures those on whose advice the case was launched. Government is requested not to bring ridicule on itself by thus acting on the advice of anybody and everybody.

31. The *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July says that the High

Ibid.

Court's decision in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

contempt of court case has greatly satisfied the public and immensely increased their faith in and respect for the highest tribunal of justice in the land.

(d)—*Education.*

32. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 1st July writes:—

The new educational policy.

One of the main purposes for which Indian papers exist is to help Government in understanding popular views and feelings. But that is a work which they cannot perform satisfactorily at present. Government is, for certain reasons, not particularly well-disposed towards the Indian press now. If we speak out on any topic without reservation, Government may possibly take it in a light different from that intended; and the Anglo-Indian newspapers too many very well misinterpret what we say. They may deny our honesty of purpose. For example, the *Bengalee* recently wrote that the new educational policy would lead to a serious agitation in the country. The *Englishman* has been terribly incensed at this, and has held out all sorts of threats to the *Bengalee*. In spite of these risks, however, the situation at present is such that we cannot keep silent. We have not yet forgotten the storm of unrest which blew over the land, the unnatural situation which was created in the country in connexion with the Partition of Bengal. We do not want to see a repetition of that unrest. The King-Emperor's visit and his gracious conduct has restored the good old times. The present Viceroy by his benevolent policy has purged the country of long-standing ills and unrest. We do not hold it desirable that

HITAVADI.
July 4th, 1913.

PARICHARAK.
July 5th, 1913.

*DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.*
July 5th & 6th, 1913.

BANGAVASI.
July 5th, 1913.

HABUL MATIN
July 2nd, 1913.

CHARU MIHIR.
July 1st, 1913.

there should be a revival of agitation of any kind in India now. The country as a whole is now at rest—a rest which is unbroken by the misdeeds of a handful of anarchists.

But the pity of it is that certain acts of Government have again thrown people into anxiety. People are agitated to hear that Government proposes to bring high schools wholly under the control of the Education Department. No one can say that the University at present does not keep a strict eye on these high schools. Government has admitted that the University has shown great earnestness in improving them. What then is the necessity of the proposed change? Has the incident in connexion with the Serajganj schools anything to do with this move on the part of Government? Is the Government of India angry with the Calcutta University because in connexion with those schools Sir Bampfylde Fuller was humiliated to some extent? The purpose of Government is not clear, and this is making the public anxiety all the keener.

Nor is this all. A succession of incidents has happened suggesting that Government is initiating a narrow policy in regard to education. The Government never before interfered with the discretion of the Senate in minor matters. But it has begun doing so now, as for example in the case of the dismissal of the three University Lecturers. The reasons assigned for this step will not commend themselves to anybody in this country. In England no objection on this score has ever been raised against Lord Morley or Lord Rosebery for example.

Then, again, the refusal to affiliate the Ananda Mohan College is most surprising. It has impaired the prestige of the University and of the Bengal Government, and hindered the progress of high education in Mymensingh. Is this to be the end of the message of hope delivered by the King-Emperor to the graduates of the Calcutta University?

Anyway, we see signs of alarm and anxiety on all sides. We are afraid there will be another terrible agitation begun soon in connexion with this new educational policy. The people are weary of agitation and nobody desires the revival of agitation. Let the Viceroy take steps to pacify the public.

33. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

NAYAK,
July 3rd, 1913.

The new educational policy. It is said in the *Purans* that Narayan lies down to sleep on this *Ekadashi* day (the 11th day of the lunar fortnight in the month of Sravan) and gets up again on an appointed *Ekadashi* day in the month of Kartik. During these months the universe goes on of itself, without Divine supervision, so that occasionally there are floods, epidemics and other disasters. This is what the *Purans* say and the people of Bengal generally believe. A consideration of the political condition of India and specially of Bengal at the present moment suggests that like Narayan our high-souled Viceroy Lord Hardinge too has gone to sleep for four months. Else why should Bengal be reduced to such a pass? Had His Excellency been awake Mr. Sharp's letter would not have been issued, sorrow would not have come upon the Ananda Mohan College, the *Amrita Basar* would not have been called upon to deposit five thousand rupees, and there would not be all this scandal in connection with the contempt of court case. So we must say that Lord Hardinge, who may be compared to the Divine Personage ruling the universe, is asleep; and Kal Bhairav is taking advantage of this opportunity to assert himself. Here are examples of his activity:—

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

We hear that the Presidency College authorities asked for permission to affiliate the college up to the M.Sc. standard in Botany. The Senate and Syndicate of the Calcutta University supported this application. But the application has been rejected by the Chancellor, His Excellency the Viceroy. What will now be the fate of those students who are now studying Botany for the M.Sc. in the Presidency College? Is this rumour true?

THE ELEPHANT AND THE TORTOISE IN THE SENATE.

On the inauspicious afternoon of Saturday next a battle will take place in the Calcutta University Hall between the elephant and the tortoise. We hear that Mr. Sharp and Sir H. Butler are coming down from Simla to witness this fight. We have already said that we wish victory to remain with Sir Ashutosh in this struggle. For if the principle of Mr. Sharp's letter is accepted in practice, no gentleman will agree in future to accept a University Lecturership or a Readership. It has not been wholly improper for Mr. Rasul to suggest that he will seek the help of the law courts in this matter. Probably the sequel of this University affair will be of the same nature as that in the *Patrika* contempt of court case. We request those who are Fellows of the University not to fail on any account to be present on Saturday's meeting. We hear that many are trying to keep away (*lit., flee*). The sight of red faces will unnerve many.

SIR ASHUTOSH.

Sir Ashutosh has whole-heartedly served the University; none, whether Englishman or Indian, ever before rendered such service to the University. He has completely transformed the University so to speak. Although a Judge of the High Court he has not neglected the work of collecting funds for the University. Is such a man at last to be struck down by the blow of Mr. Sharp's letter? If the Bengalis can uphold the dignity of Sir Ashutosh at this crisis, they will uphold the dignity of their country and their race. If Sir Ashutosh comes off triumphant, the honour of the Bengalis will be saved.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It is when we consider these things that we are led to think that Lord Hardinge has gone to sleep, and because he is asleep the ghosts have set up a dance on all sides. Probably it would be well to rouse him from his sleep before the appointed time, else creation would be destroyed. After the University affair has been settled one way or other, we must make an effort to rouse the Viceroy from his sleep. What does Surendra Nath say to this?

34. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th July has the following in an article under the heading "The battle of the elephant and the tortoise":—

The Senate Meeting discussing Mr. Sharp's letter to the University.

NAYAK,
July 7th, 1913.

The present tussle between the Government of India and the Calcutta University is like the legendary battle of the elephant and the tortoise. The elephant in this case is the Government of India, for it has a very big body and very small eyes which prevent it from seeing its own vast proportions and thus realising its own strength. And like the elephant, which is driven by a lucky and clever man, the Government of India is in the present instance being driven by Mr. Sharp. The tortoise is, of course, the Calcutta University, for it moves very slowly and is possessed of a hard back which has withstood many an attack. The result of the fight has been that the elephant has been defeated and compelled to hide itself. We will now say a few words about the battle and heroes who took part in it.

First of all there is Mr. Sharp, made altogether blunt in spite of all the keenness and shine he attained in the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal. Sir Harcourt Butler wanted to scalp the University with this sharp razor, but two old Bengalis have managed to rob it of its edge. One of these Bengalis is Dr. Rash Behary Ghosh and the other Sir Gurudas Banerjee. Dr. Rash Behary Ghosh played his part in the show in an out-and-out Bengali style. He began with an attack on Mr. Sharp, then had a fling at Dr. Kenrick, descended on the paucity of legal erudites in this country, and closed up with the suggestion that the tale of the University's woes should be poured into the ears of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Next we have Sir Gurudas Banerjee who sang his soft dolorous song in a manner quite his own. Far be it for him to hurt anybody's feelings. The burden of his plaintive song was that the

Government should not frown upon the University, but cast its benign looks upon it. Then comes brother Bhupendra Nath, who stood up in quite a pugnacious spirit and threatened the Government with an agitation which would be carried even to England ! He was followed by Professor Janaki Nath Bhattacharyya who screeched out an indignant protest at the affront offered to the Government. He reminded the Senate of the removal of Professor Jitendra Lal Banerjee from the Ripon College—an incident which he said should have warned them against any attempt to quarrel with the Government. After him came Dr. Milburn who astounded the European members

* Ravana's brother who went over to Rama's side. of the Senate by siding against them. He played the part of a Bibhishana,* and said the act of the Government was quite un-English. His speech

struck silence in the other camp and neither lion-like Lyon, nor horned Hornell, nor yet stalwart Hallward could say anything in retort. The final act of the play saw the appearance on the stage of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, who, dauntless of the might of his foemen, tried to rally his faithful band round his banner and assured them that there was nothing to be ashamed of in what the Senate had done and was doing. Some of his henchmen, however, were in a sort of blue funk—the sight of the Lion (Mr. Lyon) must have made them rather nervous. There were some, again, who chuckled at the prospect of a defeat for Sir Ashutosh. These latter are like soldiers of fortune, and it was but natural that they should be merry at Sir Ashutosh's discomfiture, albeit it is to Sir Ashutosh that they owe much.

Our contemporary of the *Englishman* is shedding copious tears at the silence of Messrs. Lyon and Hornell and lamenting the victory of the black party in the combat.

Now what the result of the battle will be: (1) Sir Ashutosh will become the Vice-Chancellor for a further period of two years; (2) taking part in political agitation will not be made the ground for dismissing anybody again; (3) the Senate of the Calcutta University will be of a darker black in colour than at present; (4) it will no longer pay to slander Sir Ashutosh; (5) Lord Hardinge will have to come down to Calcutta to have the quarrel made up; (6) Mr. Sharp will return to his country quite blunt; (7) Sir Harcourt Butler will be made a Lieutenant-Governor; (8) Bengal will be placed outside the boundaries of India and (9) the tears of the *Englishman* will never be dried.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July

The Senate Meeting discussing Mr. Sharp's letter to the University writes:—

On the occasion of the Delhi Darbar the authorities proclaimed their intention of granting the people of the country provincial autonomy. The words of that despatch are still ringing in the ears of the people. It is true that Lord Crewe tried to explain away the obvious meaning of the despatch, but we still believed that at least Local Governments would be allowed to govern unfettered in accordance with local public opinion. But the recent policy of the Government of India in matters educational makes us think that the authorities intend keeping the Local Governments wholly under their grip.

A Moslem gentleman has written to one of the newspapers saying that grave injustice has been done to the three dismissed Lecturers inasmuch as Government has not stated what heinous political sin they have recently been guilty of. Dr. Suhrawardy did not admittedly join in recent times the anti-Partition agitation. Indeed, people used to complain that since accepting the University appointment he did not join any political movement. It is true that he has raised money for the Turkish Relief Fund, but if that is an offence Lord Hardinge himself has offended also. Mr. Rasul accepted the post for nothing after a great deal of persuasion. Anyway, will participation in political agitation be held to disqualify one for public office? It should be a disqualification to promote sedition. Else mere political agitation should be no offence. Did not Tyebjee, Ranade and Mr. Ali Imam join political movements in their day? Anyway there are signs that Government wants to bring education wholly under its control.

36. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 7th July deprecates the idea of substituting a school final examination for the Matriculation Examination. Generally speaking, an educational

HITAVADI,
July 4th, 1913.

SURAJ.
July 7th, 1913.

Ibid.

revolution seems to be impending not only in Bengal but all over India. The abolition of the public examination in the Lower and Upper Primary classes has taken away a great incentive to improvement from Bengal students. Then again in the Punjab rules have been framed awarding scholarships on a sectarian basis. It is wrong to import sectarian considerations into educational matters in this way.

Then, again, we may refer to the case of the three University Lecturers. In what way did these men offend? Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee is a prominent politician, but he is also a Professor in the Ripon College. There are other professors of colleges also who were at one time leading politicians. It has not been held necessary to dismiss them.

37. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 6th July writes as follows in English:—

The Senate Meeting discussing Mr. Sharp's letter to the University.

It is only natural that the proposed withdrawal of the jurisdiction long exercised by the Calcutta

University should cause widespread dissatisfaction and even soreness, though we should not however be too ready to describe it as the gravest peril, "a menace" and so forth. But at the same time, if it is a duty of honest journalism to voice the general public feeling, we should be greatly wanting in the performance of the same were we to make any effort to conceal the fact, that every educated Indian views it in the light of a national disaster. We agree with our esteemed contemporary, the *Hindu Patriot*, in thinking that this proposed change in the education policy of the Government of India has been decided upon rather late in the day. Had Government kept this jurisdiction in their own hands in the beginning, all would have gone well, but after allowing the Senate to exercise it for over half a century with credit and honour, to attempt to wrest it from them is, to say the least, neither wise nor fair. We do not wish to shut our eyes to the great burden of the State's responsibility in connection with the education problem of the country with which the questions of the popular well-being, the peaceful and orderly progress of the land and the maintenance of law and authority are so intimately connected. But in the present case we are of opinion that the step which is being sought to be enforced in absolute disregard of the unanimous and united wishes of the people would tend to create an atmosphere more favourable to the origination of those very evils which it is desired to guard against. We earnestly hope that it is not yet too late to reconsider the whole subject in all its bearing and to abandon this proposed new education policy.

Mr. Sharp's letter with regard to the appointment of the three Indian University Lecturers raises another very awkward question. Government's refusal in this case, to ratify the nomination by the Senate and the Rector, of Dr. Suhrawardy and Messrs. Rasul and Jayuswal as University Lecturers, on the ground that they have "recently" taken "prominent" part in politics, is bound to create a very unhappy impression on the popular mind. The appointment of University Lecturers and Professors is a purely domestic concern of the University itself, and in this matter the recommendations of the Senate and the Rector, who is no other than the Governor of the Presidency, ought to carry the utmost weight. To overrule their decisions in a matter of this kind is to practically reduce their position into one of an irresponsible character enjoying neither public confidence nor respect. And this is but one of the many evil results of a policy of such domestic interference. We must say the refusal of the Education Department in this case has much grieved us, and that it clearly furnishes an unhappy indication, on the part of the Simla Education Department, of a desire to govern too much. Bengal like the rest of the civilised world cannot contemplate with jubilation any tendency in any quarter, towards "over" governing her domestic affairs. We strongly deprecate the extravagant language used by the *Englishman*, such as "influences which have hampered real scholarships," etc., when referring to the Senate. The Senate of the Calcutta University commands the respect and esteem of the whole country, and nothing but honour and gratitude are due to it.

It may not be out of place to refer here to the Mymensingh A. M. College imbroglio, which is indeed unfortunate. It is impossible to refuse sympathy to the inhabitants of that district, and all those who worked to raise the college

RANGPUR DIK-
PRAKASH.
July 6th, 1913

to the B.A. standard. The fact of their case is somewhat analogous to that of the breakdown of the Moslem University scheme. The decision of the Supreme Government in refusing their sanction, under the circumstances, now well known, has dumb-founded the people, and made the position of the Governor and Senate very embarrassing, to say the least. We can understand the reason given, that a B.A. college so close to Dacca would seriously interfere with the prospects of the proposed University there. But we must confess to some surprise at the action of the Imperial Government in allowing the project to proceed so far. It would be interesting to know who is responsible for the unfortunate turn this affair has taken.

RANGPUR DIK-
PRAKASH.
July 6th, 1913.

38. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 6th July has the following correspondence in English :—

Control of schools.

Calcutta is in the throes of unrest again and when one part of the province is affected the other limbs cannot remain feelingless. The proposal of the Government to withdraw from the University the power of recognizing secondary schools and vest it in the Education Department of the Local Government is responsible for this state of uneasiness. Everyman honestly holds—notwithstanding the bullying of the *Englishman* and his cousin, the *Statesman*—that higher education cannot thrive if removed from the fostering care of the University to that uncongenial pure official atmosphere of the Education Department. And the belief receives ratification from the now famous Serajganj episode. Education has been the all powerful factor in bringing about our progress—social, political and what not. So when any step is taken or proposed to be taken that is calculated to cripple the growth of education, the mother of all progress, there is little wonder that the whole community will be thrown into a whirlpool of agitation and excitement. The *Pengalee* has already warned the Government against the dangers that may result from the proposed course, and the *Patrika* is also wide awake to the situation. They have appealed to the Government not to take this retrograde step. And we humbly and earnestly join the chorus of prayer to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, our sympathetic and beloved Viceroy, who has the welfare of India and her sons at heart.

SURAJ.
June 30th, 1913.

59. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 30th June hopes that Government will consult public opinion before arriving at a decision in the matter of taking the control of schools into

Ibid.

its own hands.

SANJIVANI,
July 3rd, 1913.

40. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July says that by refusing to grant affiliation to the Ananda

Refusal of affiliation to the
Ananda Mohan College.

Mohan College the Government of India has gone against a decision arrived at after full and careful consideration by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the Governor of Bengal, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, the Divisional Commissioner of Mymensingh and the Magistrate of Mymensingh. This is not only prejudicial to the dignity of these men who occupy the highest positions in the University and the Government, but also makes it impossible for the public to rely on the words of any person however highly placed.

There was a time when colleges could be established in anticipation of sanction, as, for instance, the Mymensingh Branch of the City College and the Mymensingh College were established in this manner. It is inconceivable what harm would have been done had the Ananda Mohan College been raised to the first grade of colleges. The trend of events makes one think that a tussle has begun between the Dacca University and the Calcutta University. Eastern Bengal officials who at one time wanted to bind colleges in Eastern Bengal with fetters of iron and were prevented from doing so by the Calcutta University are not well disposed towards this University. However that may be, it is a matter of great regret that the tussle between the two Universities should stand in the way of a spread of high education at Mymensingh.

The vast population of Mymensingh is eager to get a spread of high education among them. To raise the Ananda Mohan College to the first grade of colleges they have done everything that the authorities have asked them to do and collected large sums of money. Now they have got their reward in the refusal of the Government of India to make it a first grade college. This

affair has revealed in glaring light the educational policy of the Government of India against which protests should rise and will rise from all parts of India. Lord Hardinge needs only be shown clearly that this policy will, if followed, lay the axe at the root of high education in the country, and thus gradually rob public life here of courage, energy and enthusiasm, and we believe that the order against the Ananda Mohan College will be withdrawn.

41. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 29th June hopes that the Government of India will reconsider the Ananda Mohan College affiliation question.

The Ananda Mohan College.

JAGARAN,
June 29th, 1913.

42. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 27th June hopes that Lord Hardinge will reconsider the Ananda Mohan College affiliation question.

Ibid.

ISLAM RAVI,
June 27th, 1913.

43. The *Vishwavarta* [Dacca] of the 4th July hopes that Government will reconsider the Ananda Mohan College affiliation question and reassure the public mind in Mymensingh by raising the college to a first grade institution.

Ibid.

VISHWAVARTA,
July 4th, 1913.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July writes :—

Ibid.

The Mymensingh public are still striving to get the decision of the Government of India reversed. We hope they will succeed. Lord Hardinge, we are confident, will not hesitate to acknowledge a mistake if he is convinced of it.

45. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 30th June writes in English :—

Ibid.

The decision of the Government of India withholding sanction to the recommendation of the Calcutta University authorities as regards the affiliation of the Mymensingh Ananda Mohan College up to the B. A. standard has cast a gloom over the people of Mymensingh. In the face of the support of the Local Government which promised grants of Rs. 50,000 for initial expenditure and Rs. 6,000 a year for recurring expenses, and of the University authorities the attitude of the Imperial Government appears quite inexplicable. The educational portfolio is in charge of Sir Harcourt Butler who is credited with having a strong sympathy for the spread of high education. So why the sanction to the recommendation of the University authorities is withheld we are unable to see. One probable reason may be found in the determination of the Government to set up a University at Dacca, and the Government may have the desire that the full benefit of the establishment of such a centre of high culture be enjoyed not only by the people of Dacca but by the people of all the districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The residential character of the would-be University will afford a good opportunity to the authorities to keep the whole body of students under their complete control. The present non-residential system is believed by some to be mainly responsible for the spread of disaffection amongst the student community. As the Ananda Mohan College is non-residential so the raising of the status of the college to the B.A. standard may be thought undesirable by the Government of India in view of the prospective establishment of a residential University in close proximity to Mymensingh. Whatever may be the reason, the people of Mymensingh, we are told, will not be reconciled to the decision. They cannot be reconciled after having made such an advance, and their expectation having been raised to so high a pitch. They will, we are told, start an agitation for the achievement of their much-longed-for object, and they have appealed to their brethren of Bengal to take up their cause. Legitimate is the grievance of the people of Mymensingh, because the officials including the Governor of Bengal gave them hopes, and their representatives set themselves earnestly to the task of collecting Rs. 50,000, one-half of the initial expenditure demanded by the Government of Bengal in which partial success has been achieved, Rs. 32,000 having been already subscribed. We appeal to the Government of Lord Carmichael to urge the Government of India to reconsider their decision in view of the widespread discontent that is likely to be created not only in Mymensingh but in other places in sympathy with her, and we are sure that, if the Bengal Government press for the reconsideration of the matter, the Supreme Government will revise their judgment.

DACCA GAZETTE,
June 30th, 1913.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 1st, 1913.

BANGAVASI.
July 5th, 1913.

BASUMATI.
July 5th, 1913.

SAMAY,
July 4th, 1913.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 1st, 1913.

PRASUN,
July 4th, 1913.

46. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 1st July writes that work in connection with the raising of money for the Ananda Mohan College. Ananda Mohan College is still proceeding vigorously, and generally speaking active efforts are being made in all directions to get the Government of India to reconsider their decision against affiliation. It is to be hoped these efforts will be successful.

47. Referring to the Ananda Mohan College affiliation affair the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July asks why Government is reducing the powers of the University.

Will not the authorities let the public know their real object in this matter? Surely the University has fallen on bad times.

48. Discussing the case of the three University Lecturers, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 5th July writes:—

The case of the three University Lecturers. The incident is absolutely unparalleled in the history of the Calcutta University. Naturally therefore it is causing great public comment. People imagine that it marks the beginning of a new policy which will be consummated by the absorption of the University into the Government Education Department. In no country is a University part of the State Education Department. The Calcutta University has in the past enjoyed a semi-independent existence, in the course of which it has occasionally set at defiance the official will. As it is, the new policy will restrict the sphere of usefulness of the University, and things are coming to a pass which will make the separate existence of the University unnecessary. If the Viceroy is not willing to uphold the prestige of the Senate, there is nothing more to say. People are grieved and alarmed to think of the future of the University. There is also a rumour that a paid Vice-Chancellor is to be appointed. This will be filling the cup to the brim.

49. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 4th July referring to the case of the three University Lecturers writes that of course

Ibid. we must bow to the mandates of Government. But men equally prominent in political agitation with Dr. Suhrawardy, such as Mr. Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam, the late Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, have held high offices under Government and enhanced its reputation for impartiality and justice. Dr. Suhrawardy raised funds for the relief of the Turkish wounded; well, that shows his tenderness of heart and humanity. Mr. Rasul acted as University Lecturer for no remuneration. In a manner he thus helped Government. Mr. Jusawal is a learned man with no predilection for politics. In other countries students would feel it an honour to come into contact with teachers like these, but in this country to our misfortune they are not permitted to sit at the feet of professors like these.

50. *Anent* the above the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 1st July writes:—

Ibid. There is no proof that Mr. Rasul recently took any part in any political movement. Dr. Suhrawardy raised funds for the relief of the Turkish wounded, but Lord Hardinge himself assisted in that work. How Mr. Jusawal has offended is known perhaps only to the Criminal Investigation Department. Then, again, no official yet ever has said that participation in political agitation is a disqualification for a professorship. Even the Risley Circular did not prohibit college professors from joining in political agitation. The one business of the Education Department now seems to be to curb the personal freedom of those engaged in teaching work. The curtain will not drop here when we have a man like Mr. Sharp at the head of the Education Department.

51. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 4th July declares itself opposed to the substitution of a school final examination for the present Matriculation Examination. Keeping schools wholly under the Education Department will

entail many evils. For example, one may point to the scandals about selection of text-books for Middle Vernacular and Middle English Schools ever since the introduction of what is known as the vernacular basis. Books are selected which are written in language which is not Bengali at all. Furthermore, individual officers of the Education Department will sometimes disaffiliate schools out of personal pique. The cases of the Serajganj schools, which were

saved by the firmness of the University, are still fresh in the public mind. The abolition of the Matriculation Examination will also entail pecuniary loss on the University, which will result in seriously crippling its influence and usefulness.

52. The *Hablu Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th July wishes to see English education among Moslem girls encouraged, but would strongly object to the appointment of

Schools for Moslem girls. English ladies as Head Mistresses of schools for Moslem girls as is proposed to be done in the case of the institution of this kind started at Aligarh.

53. A correspondent of the *Moslem Hitasishi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July says that in Eastern Bengal most *guru mahasayas* The Village Guru. have not the requisite education for teaching

according to Mr. Sharp's curriculum of studies for Primary schools. Sub-Inspectors of Schools may, if required, acquaint the authorities with the real state of things. The writer next goes on to discuss the present condition of village *gurus*, how they get not more than two or three rupees per month from District Boards and very little as fees from students, how since the Education Department began to have intimate relations with them villagers have ceased to take as much interest in their behalf as they used to do before, how villagers no longer take care about the *guru mahasaya*'s board and lodging, and how again the *guru mahasaya* has even lost the position of respect which he formerly used to command in the village. The village *guru* is, in fact, an ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-respected man. No good man, therefore, cares to be a village *guru*. The situation will not improve so long as District Boards will not take full charge of village *pathsalas*.

54. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July requests Mr. Hornell to enquire into the allegations published against Allegations against Mr. Stark. Mr. Stark about purchase of black-boards and the use of sheet-maps in schools in the Burdwan Division (see Reports on Native Papers dated the 21st June and 5th July, paragraphs 32 and 49 respectively).

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

55. Referring to all that Lord Carmichael has done in the cause of water-supply in Bengal, the *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 30th June hopes that His Excellency will earn the eternal gratitude of the Bengalis by soon relieving the water distress from which they have been pitifully suffering.

56. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July points out that though the new elections to the Municipal Board of Halisahar (in 24-Parganas) were completed some three or four months ago, Government has not yet nominated the members requisite to complete the new Board. In consequence work is suffering. For the existing Commissioners who are soon to vacate office naturally display no zeal in their work. And the nomination of members by Government to the Halisahar Municipal Board almost invariably creates trouble, for rarely do the selections of Government commend themselves to the villagers. There is a hidden reason for this, which may be disclosed later, if necessary.

57. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 4th July quotes from the *Jasobar*, the 24-Parganas *Vartavaha*, the *Khutnavasi* and the *Vartavaha* of Nadia to point out how the prohibition of jute-steeping in the following rivers has made a difference in the intensity of the malarial epidemics in those localities:—

The Nabaganga up to Magura.
The Chitra up to Ghorakhali.
The Begabati or Beng.
The Bhawanipur khal.
The Ruchua khal.

HABLU MATIN.
July 5th, 1912.

MUSLEM HITASISHI
July 4th, 1912.

SANJIVANI.
July 3rd, 1912.

SURAJ.
June 30th, 1912.

NAYAK.
July 3rd, 1912.

SAMAY.
July 4th, 1912.

The Dhobaghata khal.

The Kumar Haor.

The Barasiya.

The Hanu.

The Nabaganga.

The Kobadak.

The Bhairav, etc.

The paper then goes on to remark:—

It is the villagers themselves who steep jute in their rivers, and thus from their selfishness bring in epidemics to which they and others fall victims. Strict steps should be taken to stop this steeping of jute. No other sanitary measures will avail without this absolutely necessary prohibition.

58. A correspondent writes to the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Bhawanipur] of the 1st July to point out the necessity of a road starting from Markandpur station on the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and proceeding eastwards to the banks of the Ichhamati with a suitable alignment between the villages of Bargharia on the north and Phulia on the south. This locality is utterly unprovided with roads and people experience great difficulty, especially in the rains, in walking to the station at Markandpur to entrain for Calcutta.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

BANGAVASI.
July 5th, 1913.

59. The following is the full translation of a paragraph which appeared in the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July:—
The Ondal-Sainthia Railway. We publish elsewhere a detailed account of the terrible railway disaster which has occurred on the Ondal-Sainthia Branch of the East Indian Railway. There is no knowing how many people have been killed. The wrecked train was full of passengers, and the whole of it, with the exception of three or four carriages at its back, fell into the dangerously flooded river. It is the general belief that none of the passengers in the submerged carriages has been saved. Those who escaped wounded were passengers in the carriages at the back. But it has not yet been found out how many people have been killed. The railway authorities are still saying that as yet only 20 or 25 dead bodies have been recovered. It is really astonishing that in an accident, in which almost a whole train-load of passengers have been drowned, the railway authorities have not been able to recover more than 20 or 25 dead bodies. Many people are thinking, nay, a correspondent has even written in the *Bengalee*, that the railway authorities are not making particular efforts to recover dead bodies. It seems as if it is their intention to allow the dead bodies to rot and be decomposed in the depths of the river so that nobody will be able to identify them afterwards and bring suits for compensation against the Railway Company. News are being received of the recovery of only such dead bodies as are floating on the surface exposed to public view. We do not wish ourselves to judge of the truth or otherwise of these allegations. We request Mr. Amritalal Mukherjee, the highminded District Magistrate of Birbhum, to institute a sifting and impartial enquiry into the matter. We also request Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal, to keep a sharp eye on it. His Excellency should particularly enquire whether the disaster occurred through neglect of duty on the part of any servant of the Railway Company. Government ought, by no means, to be indifferent to the incident in which such a terrible havoc of human life has taken place. A correspondent has written to us that the disaster occurred in consequence of the driver and the guard of the train ignoring the warning cries of many people along the line. We want an enquiry into this allegation also.

BANGAVASI.
July 5th, 1913.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July publishes the following correspondence:—

Ibid. On the 27th June the Ondal-Sainthia through passenger train could not leave Ondal at 5.3 A.M. but had to wait till 5.26 A.M.,

on account of the heavy downpour and stormy weather which had begun in the previous evening and had not yet fully subsided. I was a third class passenger in the train. The train ran on in the midst of the downpour through Ukhra, Pandaveshvara and Pash and halted at Pachra. The Sal river is a quarter of a mile north of Pachra. The river was in high flood and everybody in the station was saying that the river had never had such a flood before. Its water was rushing furiously, tearing down both its banks. Early in the morning the inhabitants of village Gargara had seen that a pillar in the neighbouring bridge had given way. Fearing that the train might be wrecked in the river endangering the lives of many of their co-villagers, they came to the side of the line and made all sorts of signs for stopping the train, but unfortunately none of the men in charge of the train heeded them. Perhaps these railway servants thought it beneath their dignity to take the warning of the village rustics. The result was that the moment the train reached the bridge the engine and eight front carriages fell into the river. As the river was narrow the remaining nine carriages found no place in it. The engine and eight carriages stood in a heap one above another so that the coupling of the eighth carriage with the ninth became loose and thus the nine carriages remained on the line. I was in the eleventh carriage. None of the passengers in the carriages saved was wounded. There is no knowing how many passengers there were in the carriages submerged, but none of them except one man has escaped. The windows of the carriages were all drawn up when they were suddenly submerged. Luckily for us the four sons of the late Maharaja of Hetampur and his wife were in a reserved carriage at the back of the train and escaped without any injury. The railway authorities are prayed to enquire why the guard did not stop the train when he saw signals of danger made by villagers. We hope the Traffic Manager of the line will look into the matter.

PRABHAKAR NANDI,
Gourbazar.

61. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 4th July writes:—

The Ondal-Sainathia Railway The railway authorities say that the excessive disaster. rainfall was the cause why the bridge gave way. This is quite a natural explanation which all will accept. But the point is that the bridge must have been for sometime in a shaky condition before actually collapsing. The railway authorities say that the bridge was examined at 4 P.M. and at 8 P.M. a train passed safely over it, and a little later when the 27 Up train passed over it it came down. This seems rather incredible. It is more likely that the bridge was in a shaky condition for sometime previous. The engineer in charge should have camped on the spot to examine the bridge frequently. The state of the weather should have suggested the necessity of some such step to him. Of course accidents will happen, but one ought to take all possible precautions against such things. Three bridges close by each other gave way. One of the bridges might well have been overlooked by the railway engineers, but what about the other two? It is rather curious. Let a sifting enquiry be made into this apparent neglect on the part of the railway engineers. The public are greatly agitated over this question. Let Government see whether this accident happened from neglect on the part of the railway engineers.

62. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

The 3rd class Booking-offices at Howrah Railway Station. There was recently a European Sergeant of Police dismissed for insulting Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur and Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur at the Howrah railway station. But all men are not of the rank and position of these gentlemen, and the 3rd class passengers at Howrah are daily subjected to harassments which require serious notice at the hands of the authorities. In particular, the female booking clerks cause them no end of trouble by delaying the sale of tickets, failing to give back the right change and other erratic conduct. It is a pity that though these things happen daily, there is no outcry made about them in Council or in the press. One can easily imagine what the lot of these poor 3rd class passengers is in a place where even Hon'ble

SAMAY,
July 4th, 1913.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 3rd, 1913.

Members of Council can be insulted as they were by the Sergeant above spoken of.

SANJIVANI,
July 3rd, 1912.

63. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July urges on the Government the necessity for improving the condition of the Jamuna at Gobardanga. Jamuna river which flows through Gobardanga in the Jessoro district. The injury caused by the bad condition of the river to the locality can be judged from the following table collected from Census Reports showing the population of Gobardanga in three successive decades:—

Year.

1891	...	...	6,754
1901	...	...	5,831
1911	...	...	5,011

KHULNAVASI,
July 5th, 1912.

64. A correspondent of the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 5th July says that the damming of the Navakali river in the Khulna district during the rains for purposes of fishing leads to its overflowing in all its branches as, for instance, Indira, Bansghata, Madhavkati, Godaghata and so forth, resulting in the submergence of the fields and the consequent destruction of crops. The people who construct the dams are well to-do and powerful men against whom poor cultivators cannot fight. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

(h)—General.

HITAVADI,
July 4th, 1912.

65. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July quotes the references made in the Administration Report of Bengal for 1911-12 to the newspapers and periodicals in the Presidency and remarks:—

As regards two subsidised papers, Government expresses the opinion that the *Viswavarta* was a failure, exercising no influence on public opinion, whereas the *Sulabh Samachar* was greatly liked by those for whom it was intended, and its conductors received many testimonials as to its usefulness. The fear is also expressed that there is a "danger" that with the stoppage of the subsidy to these papers "less reputable papers" will be read by the classes for whom these were intended.

Now public opinion is utterly opposed to the official views set forth above. We do not admit that *Viswavarta* was a worse conducted paper than the *Sulabh*. Rather, the fact that the stoppage of the subsidy has brought the latter to extinction, while the former still survives in spite of the stoppage shows that the truth lies the other way. The articles in the *Viswavarta* were of a much better type than those in the *Sulabh* which often meanly flattered high officials and Government in such a way that no self-respecting man could bring himself to read the paper.

We do not understand the reference to "less reputable papers" quoted above. Will the perusal of papers other than these two create discontent and breed sedition? Is that the "danger" alluded to by Government? Does Government mean to say that it is not desirable that other papers than these two should increase in circulation and be read by a growing number of people each year? If so, why did it stop the subsidy to those papers? It could well have afforded the expense. Anyway it is a pity that veiled attacks on the entire body of newspapers in Bengal should thus be indulged in by Government.

The abolition of the *Sulabh* was not lamented by anybody save those who directly profited by their connection with it.

BASUMATI,
July 5th, 1912.

66. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 5th July complains that the recent Administration Report for Bengal for 1911-12 contains an astoundingly large number of mistakes. The circulation of the *Basumati* is given at the figure at which it stood some six years ago. It is strange that Government does not know that its circulation has increased during these years, and that, in fact, it has now the largest circulation of any weekly paper in the Presidency. Further, there is no mention made of circulation of the *Bangavasi*, the *Indian Daily News* and

the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Are we then to infer that these papers have no circulation at all?

67. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July publishes a letter on the subject of a new subdivision in Pabna. The hope A new subdivision in Pabna. is expressed that Shahzadpur will not be chosen to be the head-quarter of the new subdivision. Berai would be a far better choice for this purpose. It is more centrally situated, is healthier, has better communications and is a centre of trade. It will soon be connected by rail with Sara. There are already in existence here a dispensary, a Sub-Registry office, a Telegraph office, a High English School, a Dák Bungalow, etc. Moreover, river dacoities are frequent in this locality, and the presence of a Magistrate here may be expected to check these crimes. On the other hand, Shahzadpur is most unhealthy, is difficult of access, and its water-supply is most defective for six months of the year. The land level here will require to be raised before office buildings can be built on it, and that will be a very expensive work.

68. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July takes exception to the official order issued on the villagers of Katalia and

The shooting range at Barrackpore.

Rai in the vicinity of the Barrackpore shooting range not to stir out of home daily from 6 to 11

in the morning because shooting practice will go on in the range at this time. In this season of cultivation the loss to the villagers will be great if they are thus compelled to waste the whole morning day after day. Who will make good this loss? Lord Carmichael is prayed to annul the order at once.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July makes the following complaints regarding the Stock Form contract:—

The "Stock Form" contract.

(1) The Government Central Press Hand-book

no longer contains a copy of the contract between Government and Rai Saheb M. Gulab Singh and Sons as it used to contain the contract with Messrs. George Allen and Company. Is there any reason for secrecy now which did not exist before?

(2) Stereo-plates were formerly paid by weight, but the plates are no longer weighed; they are paid now-a-days according to measurement. This saves trouble, but there is a possibility under this system of some plates not printed being paid for. Not that Rai Saheb Gulab Singh will wilfully defraud Government, but a practice which permits of the possibility of such fraud is to be deprecated. We have heard that stereo-plates for very big forms cannot be prepared. Will the Examiner of Press Accounts look into this matter?

(3) During the recent annual stock-taking, it was found that there were 5,000,000 money-order forms in stock, while there should have been 15,500,000 forms according to the accounts. How can this discrepancy be explained?

(4) Rai Saheb Gulab Singh lately printed some Baluchisthan Agency forms in vernacular, and submitted bills for the same for payment without sending in vouchers. Those vouchers have not yet been sent in. But is it true that Mr. Meikle has passed those bills? What interest can he have in passing bills without vouchers? This is a serious responsibility for him to take. How will the auditors deal with this matter?

70. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July wants an enquiry into the complaint made in a correspondence in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated the 26th June against the Civil Surgeon of Noakhali in the matter of the treatment of a relative of a local pleader.

71. The *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th July reproduces from the *Bombay Chronicle* the substance of a correspondence in which Mr. Justice McLeod of Bombay, in

deciding two abduction cases on two successive days, is alleged to have shown undue partiality towards the European accused in one case and undue hardness towards the Indian accused in the other.

72. The *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 5th July, referring to the case of the Oudh zamindars which was recently discussed in Parliament, writes:—

We trust steps will be taken to prevent tyrannical provincial rulers from thus trampling on the rights of subjects in future.

HITAVADI,
July 4th, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
July 5th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
July 4th, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
July 5th, 1913.

HABUL MATIN,
July 6th, 1913.

BASUMATI,
July 6th, 1913.

Sir John Hewett was no Emperor or Shah-in-Shah (King of Kings); he was merely a servant of His Imperial Majesty. What will be considered an adequate punishment for the offence of which he has been guilty in withholding a petition addressed to the Viceroy and being thereby indirectly the cause of these men's death? It is possible the Viceroy might have out of pity commuted the death penalty. Who then is responsible for his death? This withholding of a petition betrayed a lack of responsibility, nay even of humanity. A man who can do such things is not likely to be punished by any pangs of conscience. Sir John could not use his power in a manner suitable to his high office. We hold him deserving of reprobation and punishment.

This case reminds us of the case of Uday Patni whose premature end proclaims the disgrace of Sir B. Fuller. The Government of India wanted time to consider an appeal for mercy made by him, but before the necessary papers could reach them Uday Patni had been hanged. In this case Sir B. Fuller's fault was not one of deliberate commission, neither was it due to an oversight. Nevertheless, Lord Morley in Parliament delivered a grave censure on Sir B. Fuller. He did not deliberately like Sir John Hewett order the man to be hanged; it was mere forgetfulness and mismanagement on the part of his office, which prevented the postponement of Uday Patni's execution. Considering the facts in this case we are surprised at the defence attempted of Sir John's conduct by Mr. Montagu. A man is unfit for high and responsible office if he cannot understand that conduct which is blameworthy in an ordinary man is more reprehensible in a Provincial ruler. The aspect in which Sir John Hewett reveals himself in this incident is one which inspires terror and not respect.

BIR BHARAT.
July 6th, 1913.

The case of the Oudh Zamindars.

It urges that in future the law should be so amended as not to allow prayers for mercy by prisoners sentenced to capital punishment to be dealt with according to the idiosyncrasies of Provincial Governors. It also condemns capital punishment which it characterises as barbarous and regrets its increase in this country.

73. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 6th July severely criticises Sir John Hewett for his highhandedness in suppressing the appeal of the Oudh zamindars for mercy to the Imperial Government.

Publication of names of Maulvis for teaching military officers Urdu.

74. The *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th July takes exception to the publication of a list of Maulvis for teaching military officers Urdu, on the ground that as the men are not selected by any competitive examination the publication of the list does injustice to such Maulvis as have not their names included in it.

75. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July does not approve of the recent Government orders granting scholarships and other facilities to members of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services studying law in England.

It is necessary for these officers to be better acquainted with law than they now are, but why should public money be spent for their benefit? Let a good knowledge of the law be made a test for admission into the services. That will secure the purpose aimed at.

76. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 27th June complains that the sale of postage stamps is very perfunctorily done in the Tangail Post-office.

People go on crying for them at the post-office window, but no one heeds them. It is rumoured that the Postmaster engages in his private work the man whose duty it is to sell stamps and is hence overlenient to him.

77. The *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 5th July writes:—

Postal irregularities.

The other day Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji complained in Council of mismanagement in the Postal Department. We ourselves have been receiving various postal complaints of late. The fact is the "runners" are no longer willing to work on salaries fixed for them ages ago. Mr. Nares Chandra Dutt, a Superintendent of Post-offices and a son of that distinguished Postal officer, the late Rai Vishnu Chandra Dutt Bahadur, recently recommended the raising of the

ISLAM RAVI.
June 27th, 1913.

BASUMATI.
July 5th, 1913.

wages of these runners. And for this grievous offence he has been transferred from Jessor. And yet the mails in this Jessor Division are most irregular. For 25 days in the month they are not delivered punctually. Repeated complaints have failed to effect any radical cure. The Postmaster-General assures each individual complainant that his complaint will be inquired into and dealt with as required. Meantime the grievance continues and the post-office is apparently unable to deal with it. Is not this a proof of incompetence?

78. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July publishes two letters
Postal complaints. complaining about the irregular delivery of postal
articles, especially newspapers, by mufassal post-

MOHAMMADI,
July 4th, 1912.

men, and considers it a great pity that the postal authorities take no steps to put a stop to such vagaries. One of its correspondents, Rahamutulla Molla of Ramnagar, Ichakhoda, Jessor, alleges that the local postman sometimes sells the newspapers instead of delivering them to the addressees. The other correspondent, Mrs. S. N. Khatun of Birkharua, post-office Masalkhali, Mymensingh, says that she has to send to the post-office for her newspaper because there is no postman in the office.

79. The *Islam Razi* [Tangail] of the 27th June complains that the clerk of the Tangail Sub-Registry office realises large bribes from parties wanting to have their deeds registered in the office. Anybody who does not bribe him runs the risk of having his deed found irregular. If anybody brings the matter to the notice of the Sub-Registrar he is rebuked and insulted by that officer. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

ISLAM RAZI,
June 27th, 1912.

80. In connexion with the proposal to open a permanent chowki at Shahzadpur a correspondent of the *Suraj Paban* of the zadpur in Pabna district. 7th July writes that if Bhangura, Bhangurabandar, Chaubaria, Meda, etc., are included in the jurisdiction of the new chowki, serious inconvenience will be caused to the people of those localities. For Bhangura has good communications with Pabna by road fit for traffic all the year round, whereas the country between Bhangura and Shahzadpur in the rains becomes a huge and tempestuous sea, which has to be crossed by boat, at great expense and risk to life. So it is to be hoped that these villages will be allowed to remain under the jurisdiction of Pabna as now.

SURAJ,
July 7th, 1912.

81. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July refers to a Jute-area in Bengal—a rumour. paragraph in the *Rangpur Darpan* wherein it is said that the local village panchais are collecting statistics about the area of jute cultivated there. The villagers in the Domar thana believe that those who cultivate large areas with jute will be specially taxed. Under this belief they are bribing their panchais to enter against their names smaller areas under jute cultivation than is really the case.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 3rd, 1912.

82. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th July, in remarking on the replies given by the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu in answer to questions on the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* case, says that it is not strange that the British public are ignorant of India, when even the Secretary of State for India and his lieutenant do not keep themselves properly acquainted with Indian affairs.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 8th, 1912.

83. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 29th June points out that the salaries of court peons which were fixed at Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 many years ago have remained the same even in these days of excessive dearness of articles of food, and urges on District Judges the necessity of increasing them.

JAGARAN,
June 29th, 1912.

III.—LEGISLATION.

84. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July has the following:—

The Sanitation Bill.

The Government is going to pass a law which will compel certain municipalities to keep sanitary officers. The draft Bill was placed in the hands of a Select Committee on the 30th June after a good deal of word-combat. Some of the non-official Members of the Council were of opinion that the law would be laying the axe

MOHAMMADI,
July 4th, 1912.

at the root of self-government; while others said that since some municipalities had already been appointing their own sanitary officers there was no need for legislating on the matter. The right thing was, however, spoken by our Surendra Nath, who said that what our municipalities wanted was money and not men. And, indeed, the proposed Sanitary Inspectors will be rather a costly luxury for a province like ours. It is remarkable that none of the Mussalman Members of the Council cared to say anything on the subject, thinking, perhaps, that such topics were too insignificant to deserve the attention of greatfolk like their august selves. The Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda took up the cudgels in behalf of the Government, as indeed he was in duty bound to do, and said that so long as self-government could not exist without being fed with Government money, it would be idle to talk of Government leaving it alone. The Select Committee which will consider the Bill does not contain a single non-official Mussalman Member. Evidently the Government thinks that one Mussalman is quite enough, albeit he is an official Member.

BANGAVASI,
July 5th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
July 3rd, 1912.

85. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July hopes that the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bengal Sanitation Bill, and the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-

Huda will take into consideration the fact that most municipalities are too poor to be able to make necessary sanitary improvements within their jurisdiction. If an additional burden is imposed upon them in the shape of appointment of Sanitary Inspectors, their difficulties will increase rather than diminish.

86. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July says that the proposed Amendment of the Legal Practitioners' Act—

is intended merely to check their political activities, just as the Lyon Circular and Risley Circular are intended to check the political activities of teachers. If legal practitioners are to take the oath before being allowed to practise in His Majesty's courts, why should not clerks, merchants, shop-keepers and so forth also take it, because they earn money in His Majesty's dominion?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

MOHAMMADI,
July 4th, 1912.

SURAJ,
July 7th, 1912.

87. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July gives a dismal picture of the distress which, it says, has already manifested itself in many parts of Bengal owing to the destruction of crops by excessive rain. *Mahajans* are now having a very good time of it; and sucking the very life-blood out of poor peasants. The paper asks the Government to save the situation by prohibiting the export of food-grains from India.

88. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 7th July writes that the prices of food-grains have risen since the month of Jaishtha in Pabna. There are no signs that they will fall soon. So steps should be taken to conserve the food-grains in the country itself. We appeal to all our contemporaries to start a strong agitation with this object in every district.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARICHARAK,
July 2nd, 1912.

Self-Government for Egypt and
for India.

89. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July writes that now that Egypt is going to have a system of Self-Government, the day cannot be far distant when India too will have similar rights granted her. India awaits that day longingly the advent of which has been foreshadowed by our present Viceroy.

Building the new Delhi.

90. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th July
writes:—NAYAK,
July 5th, 1913.

DELHI.

GOLDEN STEPS.

Raven, when Emperor of the whole world, wanted to build golden steps which would lead him to Paradise. He appointed a committee of engineers like Biswakarma for this work, but the committee could not agree and the gold steps were not forthcoming, so that the stairs were not built. King Ravana drew a fine picture of the stairs that were to be built. And had they been built, we would be very well off now indeed.

The fate of Delhi also will be similar. The first report of the town planners comes out after 18 months' labour. It is a fine, a most pleasing report. Imagination has been at play in most extravagant fashion. But the letter of the Government of India in forwarding this report to the India office has struck us as rather queer. Probably there has been something kept behind. Else why this procrastination. People say that instead of six crores, the building of the new Delhi on the lines indicated will take 30 crores. The result will be that the new Delhi will share the fate of Ravan's staircase. Let us see what happens.

91. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th July in its leader discusses the question as marginally noted. It Are Englishmen in India loved by Indians? remarks that the type of the noble-minded Englishmen who had sympathy and affection for Indians has now entirely disappeared. In their place there has arisen another type which entertains deep hatred and contempt for Indians. This regrettable tendency finds an expression in the use of the term native (now substituted by the term Indian) and in the separate arrangements for sitting, dining and travelling on railways, trains and stations in India.

It urges that for the sake of strengthening the British rule in India, it is incumbent upon Englishmen to so conduct themselves as to become endeared to Indians. In conclusion, it remarks that if Government instructs the officials to compel irresponsible Englishmen to show respect to Indians, then within a short time Indians shall have forgotten that Englishmen ever hated them.

92. The *Prachar* [Calcutta] for June 1913 quotes a paragraph from the *Sanjivani* narrating how one Radhamadhav Muni

Brindaban. Chakravarty of Nathullabad in Nalchity thana in Barisal, during a recent visit with some companions to Brindaban, was sought to be blackmailed by the local *pándás*, how on his trying to communicate with the police, he was kept in illegal detention, and how finally he and his party were assaulted and some of them compelled to sign notes of hand in favour of the *pándás*. The matter has since then come up before the law courts, though persuasions and threats were both tried to induce the aggrieved person to withdraw the case. Commenting on the foregoing facts the paper writes:—

The ideal of Brindaban is not a good one. The hundreds of illiterate and selfish *pándás* and the outcaste population of Brindavan have their character moulded on the disgraceful standard set by the two presiding deities of the place. The deadly stench of immorality coupled with blind faith permeates the atmosphere of Brindaban. Every wise man acquainted with human character can understand what a despicable place Brindaban is. This dark stain on Brindaban will never be effaced so long as the Hindu public generally retain their faith in Radha and Krishna. If the Vaishnav community in Brindavan is to be reformed, what is particularly necessary is a radical reform of the character of Hindus in India generally and of Bengali Hindus particularly. On the day that the Hindu race takes to good morals, it will abandon Brindaban as a despicable place. And that state of utter abandonment by all will be the highest state of progress for Brindaban.

93. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th July has the following in an article "Who is our ruler"? under the heading, "Who is our ruler?":—

We should like to know who is the ruler of Bengal. So long as Bengal was under a Lieutenant-Governor the administration

HABLUL MATIN
(URDU),
July 8th, 1913.PRACHAR.
June 23rd, 1913.NAYAK,
July 4th, 1913.

of the province used to be carried on by that officer as a subordinate of the Governor-General. But Bengal has now been raised to a Presidency like Madras and Bombay, and the Governor of Bengal ought now to have the same powers and privileges as are exercised by the Governors of those two Presidencies. In fact, Lord Crewe has said that the status of the Governor of Bengal will in no way be inferior to that of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, but that so long as Behar does not have a High Court and a University the Governor-General will have some touch with the affairs of Bengal. Now, does having some touch mean the exercise of full control. If that be the case one must say that Lord Carmichael is a mere nobody and that the real ruler of Bengal is Lord Hardinge, or rather Sir Reginald Craddock who, as the *Indian Daily News* says, lords it over the Governor-General himself. We hear that the deposit which the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* had to make recently was demanded from it by order of the Government of India acting under the suggestion of Sir Archdale Earle, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the part played by the Bengal Government being only that of a conduit pipe. It is also rumoured that the responsibility for instituting the case against the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* lies with Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. Lyon and Dr. Kenrick, and that Lord Carmichael does not wish to fight the case up to the Privy Council. Again, it is said that Lord Carmichael and Sir William Duke have nothing to do with the Barisal Conspiracy Case, which is being conducted under the instructions of the Government of India, and that it is for this reason that Mr. Stevenson-Moore has been compelled to proceed to England on leave. Next, as regards the Ananda Mohan College, Lord Carmichael has all along been in favour of its affiliation up to the B.A. standard, and both His Excellency and the Magistrate of Mymensingh are ashamed of the present situation. And lastly, if Lord Carmichael had the supreme voice in the affairs of the Calcutta University, the *contretemps* regarding the removal of Messrs. Rasul, Suhrawardy and Jusaswal would never have taken place. Mr. Sharp's letter is insulting not only to Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee but to Lord Carmichael as well. Besides, Mr. Sharp's action is quite illegal, at least that is what men like Dr. Rasbehary Ghosh, Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. Rasul and others think it to be.

If the rumours, which the incidents mentioned above have given rise to, be true, one cannot but admit that Lord Carmichael is a mere puppet. Who then is our ruler? Against whom Mr. Rasul's projected writ of mandamus should be issued? Are the affairs of Bengal to be managed in any way anybody chooses? If the resolution which Dr. Rasbehary Ghosh intends placing before the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to-morrow be adopted we may know for certain who is the real ruler of Bengal. If, however, the resolutions which stand against the names of Sir Gurudas Banerjee and Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu are passed, the Senate will no doubt succeed in venting their anger against the Government of India, but nothing practical will be done.

But what brings Sir Harcourt Butler and Mr. Sharp to Calcutta now? Is a compromise with Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee in contemplation? Is, again, Sir Ashutosh ready to have any compromise? We doubt whether a rich University like Calcutta, which can spend money quite lavishly and is therefore superior to all other Universities in the country including the proposed Dacca University, can retain its self-respect if any compromise is entered into. If the proud position of this University is not maintained, all the labours of Sir Asutosh will go in vain.

The *Englishman* is of opinion that Mr. Sharp's letter will be of no use—what is wanted is a better selection of text-books. And this is exactly what we have said several times before, though no one has ever cared to listen to us. But how is it possible to keep students away from the doctrine of "equality, fraternity and liberty" which pervades the English literature so that if we obtain a thorough knowledge of it (English literature) our hearts are sure to be turned? Is it possible to teach poetry leaving out the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, or to teach prose leaving out the writings of Addison, Robertson, Macaulay, De Quincey, Thackeray, Dickens, Carlyle, Morley, and Froude? Alas, *Englishman*, you seem to forget that your whole being is permeated with the

idea of liberty, that a mere touch of your breath makes people independent. The climate and soil of India may tempt you to play the *Badshah*, but that is a thing which really goes against your grain. The Senate of the Calcutta University cannot be blamed for the manner in which they select text-books, for they only follow the line laid down by eminent educationists like Croft, Tawney, Martin, Mann, Rowe, Webb and others. The Bengali, as he is at present, is of your making, and it will not do for you to repent for your own act now.

94. Referring to the question in Parliament on the Telinipara cooly-murder case and to the reply given to it by the Under Secretary of State for India the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July says:—

The Telinipara cooly murder case in Parliament. The cooly was destined to die and he died. The *sahib* had in his luck the loss of one hundred rupees and he lost the sum. It is luck everywhere.

95. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th July, in the course of its leader, professes to give a very necessary advice to the Government regarding the policy they ought to follow in ruling the country. It says that it has never been the policy of the Government to rule at the point of the bayonet. They have always sought to win over the hearts of the people under their sway, and this has been a tower of strength for them. It asks whether the old policy of the Government has been found wanting or whether it has been found altogether unsuited to the Indian temperament. It then refers to the Moslem feeling which has been roused over the Cawnpore *mashid* question and to the statement made by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, regarding tombs and mosques, which has also greatly disconcerted the Muhammadans. It expresses a hope that Government will not allow Muhammadan religious susceptibilities to become the target for the whims of unsympathetic and obstinate officers of the Crown. It further says that it is not yet too late to allay Moslem feeling. In conclusion, it says that we can always take our stand on that charter of rights and liberties, the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

96. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 1st July is utterly sceptical about the theory of the material progress of Egypt under British rule. One example of this much talked of progress is said to be the increase of cotton cultivation. But lands under cotton cultivation rapidly lose all their fertility, so in a few years Egypt will become a barren wilderness. So the extension of cotton cultivation in Egypt may conduce to the profit of Lancashire, but betokens no real improvement for that country.

97. The *Sudharak* [Calcutta] of the 7th July remarks that Manchester piece-goods market is very dull. If the Bengalis determine to use *swadeshi* goods at the ensuing *puja*, Manchester goods and their supporters will be completely swamped out.

98. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th July remarks that title-holders are mainly engaged in flattering officials and in striking at the root of national interests. They cannot meet the officials on social terms of equality, as the Indians are still considered uncivilised. The officials who attend the "At Homes" and dinners given by Indians do so from political motives, while Indians give these dinners to show their loyalty with the ulterior motive of getting titles.

99. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 6th July, in referring to the *Englishman* and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech, remarks that except sweet and honeyed words we have not got anything else from some of our high officers. Sir Guy is no exception to the rule. But nevertheless the *Englishman* is angry with him and charges him as wanting in principle. The paper regrets its inability to understand the cause of the jealousy and hatred of the *Englishman* for Indians.

BANGAVASI,
July 5th, 1912.

DAILY URDU HABLUL
MATIN,
July 5th, 1912.

HABLUL MATIN,
July 1st, 1912.

SUDHARAK,
July 7th, 1912.

DAILY URDU HABLUL
MATIN,
July 6th, 1912.

BIR BHARAT,
July 6th, 1912.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 4th, 1913.

100. *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th July views with alarm the recent proposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to establish a coal dépôt on the side of the Botanical Gardens, Sibpur. It hopes that the Government of India will summarily reject this contemptible proposal.

NAMAI MUQQUDDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
June 30th, 1913.

101. *The Namai Muqquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 30th June publishes an article from the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar*, Kabul, from the pen of Seraj-ul-Millat, mother of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. After referring

Awakening of Asia and England. to the question of neutrality of Afghanistan during the Balkan War, it remarks that the present state of the Muhammadans, Buddhists, Brahmins, etc., can hardly be compared with that of a few decades ago. They are now alive with the fire which the ideas of liberty and freedom have generated in their minds. In the past they had gone to slumber, now they have wakened up. As they find themselves caught in the snare, they are busy devising means for getting back their liberties. Their efforts have not succeeded, but a time will surely come when they will get their liberty. Asiatics should not be considered moribund. Though Persia and Turkey have been humbled, they have not been totally annihilated. Their territories have narrowed down, but that is of no import, considering the existence of such states as Bulgaria and Montenegro. Though there are living States in Asia like Japan and Afghanistan, the Europeans have wakened up China by trampling on its tail.

It refers to Russia as the greatest enemy of Asia whose movements must always be properly watched and guarded against. It notes that England did not look with impartiality on the depredations which the Balkans committed on the Turks. In conclusion, it says that in spite of all this England is the only power in Europe from which help can be expected. She is the only State which has no permanent alliance with either the Triple Entente or the Triple Alliance. Over and above this she alone seeks to become an Asiatic Power by winning over the hearts of the Asiatics.

HABLUL MATIN
July 2nd, 1913.

102. Referring to the complaint made in the *Bengalee* newspaper that its reporter and the reporter of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* are being refused lodging everywhere at Barisal, the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July severely censures the people of Barisal for this cowardly, meanminded and ungrateful conduct on their part. According to the writer this affair shows how much the people of this country are still wanting in mental stamina and moral courage.

NAMAI MUQQUDDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
June 30th, 1913. SJB

103. *The Namai Muqquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 30th June publishes a long extract from a Persian translation "Unity of Asiatic States" of a Turkish version of an English book by Professor Whites, entitled *Khedevil Government* (Siasat-Khilafat). (The Turkish translation is by Adam Bey published by Nazzi Islambol.)

In the opinion of the author of the book Persia has become the arena of the diplomatic clique between Russia and England. He observes that it is not the intention of Russia to allow the growth of any *rapprochement* and co-operation between the Moslems of Turkey and those of Asia, and points out how Russia is trying to checkmate this by keeping Turkey engaged and by England's friendship. To keep her hands free, she has allowed England to extend the railway line from India through Iraq to Egypt. He urges that the statesmanship of Teheran must be properly organised to counteract the diplomacy of St. Petersburg. It must be the aim of Persian politicians to create close relationship with Constantinople. He sees in the unity of the Persians, Arabians and Turks the way out of the difficulty.

The *Namai Muqquddas Hablul Matin* in commenting on the book declares its agreement with the sentiments expressed. It holds that for the future permanence of the Islamic power the unity of Persia, Turkey and Afghanistan is an absolute necessity. It further observes that the co-operation of China and Japan is a matter of urgency for the safety of Asia. It urges the nations of Asia to rally themselves and improve their conditions so to be able to safeguard their integrity against the aggressive attacks by Occidentals which, in its opinion, should be expected to take place sooner or later.

In conclusion it remarks that it is not merely necessary that the three Asiatic Powers should unite, but it is of greater import that they should strengthen their administration to such a degree that their stability may not be jeopardised by encroachments among themselves.

104 The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July refers to Reuter's summary of the report of the Morison Committee, and quotes the opinion of the Indian Guild of Science Committee.

The Report of the Morison Committee quotes the opinion of the Indian Guild of Science against the Committee's view that no racial prejudice exists in England against admitting Indians into workshops as apprentices. The Guild which claims to speak on behalf of Indians studying in England says that such prejudice does exist, and the remedy for it is for the India Office to give contracts only to those firms who will take in Indians freely for purposes of training.

HITAVAD.
July 4th, 1913.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 12th July 1913.

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CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 28 of 1913]

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 12th July 1913.

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Санкт-Петербург

ГЛАВНОУЧЕМ

10-7949-300-28

САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКАЯ ГИДРОГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ

СЕТЬ СОЛ

Санкт-Петербургская гидрологическая

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amarita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	... Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	... Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	... Do.	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45, years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	... Weekly	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	... Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	... Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	... Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	... Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	... Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 63 years ...	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	... Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald"	Dacca	... Do.	Priya Nath Sen	2,000
12	"East"	Do.	... Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	... Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal	

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THE CHINESE IN MEXICO. CHINESE MIGRATION TO THE
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

753. Bulgaria now seems to be occupying the proud position of Turkey, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, being simultaneously attacked from Servia and Montenegro on the one side and Greece on the other. She is now herself enjoying the pleasures of a simultaneous attack which she lately conferred on Turkey in conjunction with her late "Allies." In the meantime the alternate claims of victory and triumph by each of the belligerents seems to be a bit perplexing to Reuter. During the late war against Turkey, it was merely a case of serving out all the victories to the Christian Allies and all the reverses to their non-Christian target. But it is quite otherwise now. It is difficult to see how he can get out of this quandary unless he chooses to be the conduit-pipe of all sorts of contrary and contradictory news, or unless he decides by a toss of a coin.

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PATRIKA.
5th July 1913.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

754. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes what it terms a rather interesting circular issued by the Inspector-General of Police to his subordinates. It traverses, it will be seen, the entire gamut of political relations between the rulers and the ruled which may and often do land the latter in a quandary. It defines and differentiates *swadeshi*, sedition, revolution and anarchy, and also the moderate "agitator" and "extremist agitator." The classification may not be a rational or logical one, but it is something that the provincial head of the police has himself come forward to divest the word *swadeshi* of the terrible and demoralising significances that have clustered round it. The paper believes the word "*swadeshi*" is here used in the sense of "honest *swadeshi*" as interpreted by Lord Minto, and it seems the interpretation of the word is destined to pass through as many vicissitudes as the movement itself it refers to. Indians ought doubtless to be thankful to the higher authorities for thus saving poor *swadeshi* from dangerous infection by means of the sanitary cordon now drawn round it. "But alas! when it is remembered that in this country the higher authorities propose and the rank and file of the C. I. D. dispose, our pessimism instantly reasserts itself, in spite of the circular."

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11th July 1913.

755. The *Bengalee* desires to call prominent attention to a circular letter which has been issued by the Inspector-General of Police. The paper is happy to learn that *swadeshism* is not to be confounded with sedition or the attempt to cause a revolution. *Swadeshi* may now go to sleep at ease and feel comfortable at the thought that their honest endeavour to promote *swadeshi* industries will not be regarded as antagonistic to the Government.

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(d)—Education.

756. Complaints have been reaching the *Mussalman* about the unsatisfactory manner in which business is transacted in the office of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division. Mr. J. W. Gunn is the Divisional Inspector of Schools. He is said to be an inexperienced officer and is accordingly a mere tool in the hands of his subordinates. The office of the local Assistant Inspector of Schools happens to be in the same building with the Inspector's office, and though the two establishments are altogether separate, the business of the Inspector's office is transacted by the Assistant Inspector, Babu Gopal Chandra Sarkar, since Mr. Gunn is in office, and the result is that many things which ought to be looked after by the Inspector himself are done by the Assistant Inspector. For instance, the travelling and other bills submitted by the Assistant Inspector from his office to the Inspector are virtually passed by

MUSSALMAN.
4th July 1913.

himself at the Inspector's office. The irregularities are numerous. Candidates for appointments are informed that their applications have been registered, but as a matter of fact there is no register of candidates in the Inspector's office, and the paper is informed this is done to suppress the names of Mussalman candidates. When vacancies occur and the higher authorities want Muhammadan candidates they are generally told that no Muhammadans are available. The following is an instance of how the claims of the Muhammadans are trampled under foot even when Muhammadan candidates are forthcoming with influential recommendations. A clerk of Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri, resigned, and the Director of Public Instruction's order was for the appointment of a Muhammadan. A Muhammadan candidate was recommended by Maulvi Solaiman himself and another was recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, but eventually a relative of Babu Gopal Chandra Sarkar has been appointed to the post. This gives an inkling of how nepotism prevails in the office. The journal has been furnished with instances of other sorts of irregularities and of perfunctory discharge of duties, on the part of the Inspector of Schools, rather of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, who is virtually in charge of the Inspector's office, and if matters do not improve within a short time, it will be obliged to make many disclosures of an unpalatable nature and draw the attention of the higher authorities to the state of affairs prevailing in the Inspector's office.

MUSALMAN,
4th July 1913.

757. The admission of Muhammadan students to the Presidency College has been, it seems, more difficult than the securing of Deputy Magistracies and Deputy Superintendencies even by plucked B.A.'s. or undergraduates, observes the *Mussalman*. Besides the admission of 35 students a year, on an average, to the 1st year class of the College, which is a concession, if not only a partial compensation, for the abolition of the College classes in the Calcutta Madrassa, the admission of more Muhammadan students to that institution has become almost impossible. The paper fails to understand why there should be such a crusade against Muhammadan students. Do not the Muhammadan community contribute to the public exchequer? Are they not entitled to a due share of the benefits derivable from public expenditure? Should their education continue to be neglected in this fashion? Will the authorities continue to be indifferent to their needs and requirements? A Muhammadan student who stood twenty-first in the last I.A. Examination in order of merit and who was the first among the successful Muhammadan candidates applied in time to the Principal of the Presidency College for admission to the 3rd year class (B.A.) and he has been favoured in reply with a printed post-card stating that he cannot be admitted for want of accommodation. If a student who stood twenty-first cannot be admitted, should the journal then understand that the lower one stands in the list the prior becomes the claim, or that the 3rd year class is reserved for less meritorious students or that the class should consist of 20 students only and no more? The paper fails to understand the principle followed in selecting students for admission to the Presidency College. "Inscrutable are the ways of Providence;" so are those of the authorities of the premier College in Bengal. Are the Muhammadans in bad ordour? Will "the atmosphere of pure study" around the Presidency College be vitiated by their admission? The journal demands an explanation on the part of the College authorities for this unfair treatment to the Moslem students seeking admission to the institution. Is it too much to expect the Government of Bengal to move in the matter?

BENGALEE.
5th July 1913.

758. The 5th July was an interesting day in the educational history of Bengal, observes the *Bengalee*, and for the moment all other interests were merged in the grave issues that awaited the decision of the Senate. The proceedings of the meeting will be read all over Bengal, and even beyond the Province, by the millions of educated Indians who are awaiting with breathless interest the decision of the highest educational authority upon educational questions involving far-reaching consequences. The paper is sure all other considerations will be forgotten by the members of the Senate save those which may be inspired by a sense of duty and the

solicitude to preserve and uphold the constitutional rights of the Senate, with which are involved its dignity, its prestige, and even its usefulness. A body that allows its constitutional rights to be invaded, no matter by authority ever so high, loses the respect of the public, and in the end loses its own sense of self-respect. The journal has before it the great lessons of English history which ought to stiffen the Senate to do its duty. Comparing great things with small—and the great events are a living source of inspiration—when King Charles I came down to the House of Commons and unconstitutionally demanded the surrender of the seven recalcitrant members who had refused to submit to his arbitrary orders, Speaker Lenthall went down on his knees, but said with a firmness and dignity which English history cherishes as a sacred possession:—“Mine eyes see not, mine ears hear not, save and except as the House commands me.” The preservation of its constitutional rights is a duty which the Senate owes to itself, to the country, and the great Sovereign and the Parliament of the United Kingdom from which all constitutional rights flow. Sub-section 1 of the Statute confers on the Governor and the Governor in Council in Bengal, “all the rights, duties and functions and immunities which the Governors and Governors in Council of Bombay and Madras possess, save and except the reservation made in proviso (a) of the sub-section in respect of any powers now exercisable by the Governor-General in Council. By notification No. 1627, it is the power over the High Court now exercisable by the Governor-General in Council which alone is reserved. All other powers not being reserved fall through. The action of the Government therefore in relation to the University Lecturers is *ultra vires*, and the paper hopes that Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh’s motion will be unanimously accepted. The action of the Government on the merits is equally indefensible. No true citizen in any state in the modern world is without his politics. “Are all political views to be tabooed,” asks the paper, “in the search for an atmosphere of pure study? Is it possible to create such an atmosphere from which the best minds are to be banished? Have we not in England distinguished University Professors who are also distinguished men in the world of politics? Let us not seek to create an Utopia in India. It will retard the progress of University education and prove disastrous to the cause of learning. However that may be, let us remind the Senate that never before in its annals was it so prominently before the public view as now. All eyes will turn to it, and Bengal will watch with interest and expectancy the result of its deliberations.”

759. The telegram from its Mymensingh correspondent published in the

The Education Department and the Ananda Mohan College. columns of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 4th July, must have, no doubt, been read with mingled

feelings. The reasons for the refusal of the Education Department of the Imperial Government to sanction the affiliation of the Ananda Mohan College to the B.A. standard are, to quote from the telegram, as follows:—“The application reached the Government of India very late. The present staff is insufficient and accommodation not ample, and the required amount of Rs. 50,000 has not yet been realized. Government intimate that if the necessary conditions are fulfilled they may reconsider the matter.” No doubt ordinary mortals will feel a bit mixed as to how the writers of the letter could detect the architectural imperfections of the College building from thousands of miles away, while those on the spot, from the District Magistrate downwards, could think the accommodation to be sufficient. About this several explanations are forthcoming and the journal simply throws them out before the public for what they are worth: thus some say the Meteorological Department lent its powerful and unerring observatory and telescope to the Education Department to conduct its observations of this new ominous cloud on the educational horizon of the country; some say that the Simla hills being very close to Tibet, the region of the Mahatmas, the services of the latter were requisitioned and they invested the Education Department with their own occult powers; others, again, maintain that the sharp vision that the department has lately been endowed with is enough for enabling it to visualize even all cracks and crevices, not only in the building, but also the other arrangements of the College, without the necessity of any extraneous appliances. By the way, why was not another

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potent reason added to the letter disallowing the affiliation, namely, that the name of this College is associated with that of a gentleman who "took prominent part in politics during his life-time"? But to be serious. Whatever the quality of the reasons adduced for withholding the sanction, there is at least one bright feature even in such a letter which, we think, ought to cheer us up. And that is its concluding sentence, which runs thus:—"Government intimate that if the necessary conditions are fulfilled they may reconsider the matter." This indicates a welcome resipiscence of the department which is to be welcomed in a double sense. In the first place, it shows that it is not pledged to prevent the growth of the College at any cost and that it is still open to conviction; and secondly, as a necessary corollary to the above, its opposition to the raising of the status of the Ananda Mohan College has nothing to do with the proposed Dacca University. For as the journal has already indicated, somehow or other the impression had gone abroad that the Imperial Government was acting as a zealous father to its new-born or rather the newly conceived babe, the Dacca University, and as step-father to the Ananda Mohan College and for the matter of that to all colleges in Eastern Bengal, existent or prospective, that have the remotest chance of interfering with its growth and development. The paper trusts subsequent events will show that the concluding sentence of the letter quoted above was not meant to buoy up the public on a bankrupt hope.

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760. The resolutions adopted by the Senate of the Calcutta University at its meeting held on the 5th July represent

The Senate meeting.

a notable triumph of public opinion, says the

Bengalee. For days together the Bengali newspapers teemed with articles voicing the public alarm and anxiety, created by the new educational policy of the Government of India as embodied in Mr. Sharp's letter and by the proposals for divesting the University of the power of control over schools. All eyes were turned towards the Senate, and the educated community watched with breathless interest its proceedings in regard to the University Lecturers. With the Senate it was a question of dignity, prestige, and even its usefulness as a great educational authority. With the public, it was a question as to whether the best men in the country, the sources of living and beneficent inspiration, were to be excluded from the University Chairs; in the vain effort after the creation of an atmosphere of pure study? The decision of the Senate on all the issues raised was in every sense worthy of that great body; it has enhanced the public confidence in them and has deepened the public desire to preserve intact their power of control over the schools. The *Englishman* and Anglo-Indian journals of his ilk must now be convinced that the journal was not manufacturing an artificial public opinion, superficial and skin-deep, but that it was voicing the deliberate sense of its countrymen, and what is more, of all sensible and dispassionate Englishmen. It was no mean occasion which drew Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh, buried amidst the piles of his briefs, with hosts of clients waiting in his ante-chamber, to the Senate meeting to move an important resolution, or which forced Sir Guru Das Banarji, the most moderate and peace-loving of men, from the quiet seclusion of his retirement to record his protest against the new policy. Education is our most sacred concern; it is interblended with our most deep-seated instincts, and next to religion, it fills the largest place in our hearts. The innovator—he may call himself a reformer—must therefore proceed with due caution and must, at every stage, seek to enlist the popular sympathies. The proposals of the Government of India lack in this cardinal condition of success. Sir Guru Das Banarji described the proposals of Mr. Sharp as embodying a new policy of which the Senate had no notice. Was all politics to be tabooed—that was the question of questions which lay behind Mr. Sharp's proposals and upon which the Senate was called upon to adjudicate. The answer of the Senate was an emphatic negative. Sir Guru Das Banarji scrupulously abstains from all political movements. He takes no part in political controversies, but he feels that to disqualify University Lecturers on the ground of their participation in politics—if they are of the right sort—would be disastrous to the career of high education.

761. The *Bengalee* published in its issue of the 8th July a letter addressed by the Government of Bengal to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, in which the views of

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The new educational policy. the University are solicited (1) upon the question as to whether the power of recognition of schools is to continue to vest in the University or is to be exercised by the Government, (2) whether the School Final is to be substituted for the Matriculation Examination. The definite proposals under the first head are a modification of the Universities Act, so as to provide that no school should be recognized by the University unless first recognized by the Local Government, or that the Local Government should be the absolute authority in recognition, or that a University should be permitted to select among schools recognized by the Education Department. It is pointed out that in Madras this power is vested in the Government, but in all the other provinces recognition is the act of the Syndicate of the University. The official justification for the change is that there is a demand for teaching Universities, and in meeting this demand the jurisdiction of the Universities will have to be broken up. Should it be desirable to break up the existing Universities into smaller units, the lines of cleavage will become complicated and the school system, unless it is unified under the Provincial Governments, will itself be broken up and disorganized between different institutions. To this argument, which appears to be the sole justification for the proposed changes, there is an obvious reply, and it is this—the necessary changes may be made when the time comes for them. The paper is as yet very far from the stage which would necessitate the breaking up of the Calcutta University. Practical statesmanship never takes long views of things. To do so would be to court blunders. When the time for the breaking up of the Calcutta University arrives, those who will carry out the operation will find no difficulty in making the necessary changes, and they may be very different from what are now proposed. Public opinion strongly condemns the proposed changes for which no justification exists. The journal is glad that the University is going to be consulted and knows that the University will do its duty. It is told that the functions which the University now exercise in respect to affiliated colleges are already straining their energy. But has the University ever asked to be relieved of the supervision of schools? The public have more confidence in a University exercising its functions before the public gaze and in consultation with popular representatives than in an executive Government working through one of its departments and deliberating in secret without popular advice or guidance.

762. "Really," writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* "the Imperial Educational battery is firing its shots with extra rapidity. Mr. Sharp's letter to the Uni- Is there no one to cry *festina lente* to these quick- versity. firers? We have had scarcely time to breathe

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after the turmoil and excitement of Mr. Sharp's letter to the University, when another shrapnel in the shape of another letter published on the 8th July bursts itself. It is, as may have been seen, the precursor of the long-apprehended snatching away of the jurisdiction of the University over secondary education. This time it does not come direct from the Imperial Government but from the Local Government. But though the voice is the voice of Esau, the hand is that of Jacob. And even a political baby will detect the Roman hand that is pulling the string from behind. By the bye, Mr. Sharp's letter is already fostering 'an atmosphere of pure study' in a beautiful way. The daily papers report that, after the meeting of the Senate was over, an open-air meeting of the students was held in College Square in which their spokesmen gave vent to their sense of alarm and apprehension at the new educational policy inaugurated by Government. They were also urged to attend the Town Hall demonstration of the 21st instant in thousands. And who set this ball of agitation a-rolling among the quiet, peace-loving and studious student-folk? Certainly not Mr. Rasul or Mr. Jayaswal or Dr. Suhrawardy. In spite of the dreadful company of these dangerous politicians the students had been mum at mice. But alas! apparently the gods grew jealous of the quiet life they were leading and so invented this wonderful instrument for 'fostering an atmosphere of pure study' among them, whose very first impact has shocked its targets out of their inertia and bids fair to convert their placid life into a boiling cauldron of discontent and agitation. Really, such an instrument could

only be the handiwork of a genius who had studied the art of defeating his own object *in excelsis*."

BENGALEE,
10th July 1912.

763. Now that the Senate has disposed of the question of University Lecturers, the *Bengalee* is confronted with two other proposals of the Government of India, somewhat of a similar kind. They go to the root of the educational system and constitute a menace of the gravest magnitude. Under the fostering care of the University aided by its steady development, Indians have reached the present stage of progress, and are taught to look forward to what is called a golden age, with its immense potentialities of improvement. The educational system, such as it is, is bound up with the people's deepest instincts. It is with Indians a sacred shrine—their Holy of Holies; and they therefore regard with a sense of alarm and anxiety any proposal that is calculated to revolutionize it. For there is the deep, underlying apprehension that any change—unless it be a change in the normal line of evolution—may jeopardize educational interests, retard the cause of progress, and cast a shadow over the brilliant prospects of the future. "Let Sir Harcourt Butler, by an effort of the imagination, place himself in our position, put himself into our skin, to quote the pregnant language of General Gordon, and then and then only can he realize the feeling of anxiety and concern which pervades the educated community. Suppose a great English institution, say, trial by jury, were sought to be modified in the name of progress, what would be the feelings of Englishmen about it? Liberals and Conservatives would sink all their differences and unite as one man in a common protest. Our educational system is to us as sacred a possession, cherished with all the warmth of our Oriental natures, as the institution of trial by jury may be and is, perhaps, to Englishmen. All great and ancient communities are intensely conservative. That feeling has to be respected by the practical administrators. Nor is the fact to be overlooked that no reform is worth having which is introduced against the wishes of the people. The moral support and even the active co-operation of the people is the first essential condition of success in any reform of any moment. If the people are opposed to it, it is bound to fail." The journal has a living instance of this truth in the failure of the officialised Corporation of Calcutta. That it has failed no one doubts—even the official conscience recognizes it. That it has failed through the absence of popular support is also admitted. Is the Government going to risk another experiment, subject to the same conditions—this time upon a gigantic scale, affecting issues even more vital than any involved in the officialization of the Calcutta Corporation. The paper appeals to the Government to stay its hands—and also appeals to His Excellency Lord Hardinge to interfere with his authority, and trusts that it does not appeal in vain. The Government of India say, and this portion of their Resolution is quoted by the Chief Secretary in his letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, that in order to free the Universities for higher work and more efficient control of colleges the Government of India are disposed to think it desirable (in provinces where this is not already the case) to place the preliminary recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for matriculation in the hands of the Local Governments, and in the case of Native States, of Durbars concerned, while leaving to the Universities the power of selection from schools so recognised. The University has no machinery for carrying out this work, and in most provinces already relies entirely on the Departments of Public Instruction, which alone have the agency competent to inspect schools. But the paper asks:—"Have the Universities ever complained that their higher work interferes with the control of schools—has there indeed been any complaint of any kind that the recognition of schools or the affiliation of colleges has been perfunctorily made? If not, where is the justification for the proposed change? On the contrary, both as regards the recognition of schools and the affiliation of colleges, the work has been so well done that the educated community would strongly oppose any change in either direction. It is true that the University has now to depend upon the Education Department for reports for the recognition of schools. But if the matter were left entirely to the Education Department, the Criminal Intelligence Department of the police would come to have a voice. In the partition days, they had a powerful voice in determining the educational

policy of the Government of East Bengal. In times of excitement the policy of those days would be revived. In ordinary times, the police, we fear, would still be consulted. Are not the public, therefore, justified in the alarm and concern with which they regard this proposal?"

764. Certain facts have come to the *Bengalee's* notice which surely call for an explanation. The new Physical Laboratory of the Presidency College provides accommodation for nearly 40 M.Sc. students (5th year); but the

College has admitted only 18 such students. The authorities of the College applied to the Government of India for the admission of at least 25 students. But the Government insist upon the number 18 being kept up, which was the old number. The fact, however, remains that a new laboratory has been built and extensive accommodation has been provided. What useful purpose is this accommodation to serve if it is not utilised for the admission of a larger number of students? The College authorities who are on the spot apply for the admission of more than 18 students, but the Government of India sitting at Simla negative the proposal and to that extent impede the spread of higher scientific education in Bengal. The paper asks, what is the justification for all this? and pauses for a reply.

765. There is a great rush of students, writes the *Bengalee*, but the colleges cannot admit them owing to the strict

The influx of students. orders of the Government of India that in no class

should more than 150 students be admitted. The University Regulations limit the number of students to 150 in each class, subject, however, to the discretion of the Syndicate, which may relax this rule. The Syndicate in the exercise of its discretion has hitherto allowed a few more students in excess of the maximum number where the circumstances justified it. But the Government of India have issued peremptory instructions to the University authorities that no deviation is to be allowed from the number laid down in the Regulations and the Syndicate is to have no discretion in this matter. The result is that the doors of the University are barred against hundreds of students who are going about from college to college, a discontented lot, seeking admission to colleges, but in vain. Is it fair to these young men,—is it even politically wise? Is not all this calculated to create a band of discontented young undergraduates? The paper appeals most earnestly to the Government of India to permit the Syndicate to exercise the discretion which is vested in that body by the University Regulations. May it not also appeal to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor to wire to the Government of India, stating the situation and suggesting a remedy?

766. Between the new educational policy at Simla and the State prosecu-

The new educational policy. tions in Bengal, writes the *Indian World*, a good deal of tension has again been created in the mind

of the educated community of India. To create discontent where nothing but peace and quiet have reigned, is one of those follies which rulers of men have tried to avoid since the days of the Bourbons. But like the Bourbons, the rulers of India will never live to learn or learn to get wise. Truly, as the *Indian Daily News* rightly observes, it were about time for the King to come and pay a second visit to India.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

767. The most terrible railway disaster, entailing the loss of hundreds of

The railway disaster on the lives of passengers on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of Ondal-Sainthia line. the East Indian line, occurred on the 29th June

1913, writes the *Indian Empire*. The details which came to hand show that it was due to the torrential rain that has fallen in that part of the country during the last few days, but particularly on Friday, which resulted in no less than three railway bridges being wrecked. The 27-Up passenger train containing hundreds of Indians, while passing over the Salko bridge, disappeared in the river with engine and crew. Very few passengers had been saved. On enquiry it was found that the bridge was inspected at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and at 8 o'clock a train passed

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11th July 1913.

BENGALEE.
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INDIAN WORLD.
2nd July 1913.

INDIAN EMPIRE.
8th July 1913.

over it safely, so the disaster must have been due to the torrential downpour which fell on Friday night. As is usual in such cases, the railway authorities furnish moderate figures of the casualties, dead and injured, while some surviving passengers testify some startlingly high figures, which the public believe in. It is the impression shared in by the Indian public in general, rightly or wrongly, that the railway authorities, in order to allay public alarm in like disasters, invariably quote low figures. One of the survivors of the Panchra disaster, through the columns of the *Indian Daily News*, computes the number of casualties as follows:—"The first and second carriages after the brakevan contained a gang of Punjabi coolies about 100 in number, and they were the first to go. The next carriage contained a *jatra* party, mainly of women, of whom Radharani was the leader; there were 50 or 60 of this party all drowned. There were then three bridal parties, and as it was 'kist' day at the Suri Collectorate, there was a number of people going to pay revenue. In the fifth carriage there were 8 persons, of whom 7 were saved" Now to quote the official figures received till then. They show that 24 persons were killed and 11 injured, out of which 8 persons slightly, while 3 are under treatment. They deny that there is any truth in the report that between 200 to 300 persons were killed. Under the varying reports, the paper is in a perplexing situation as to what to believe and what not. Under the circumstance, if they draw their natural inference, they are not to be blamed. The journal asks the authorities to remove their suspicions by incontestable proofs. The result of the enquiry is awaited with eagerness and impatience by those concerned.

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768. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* by no means wants to embarrass the East Indian Railway authorities or the Committee that may be sitting to ascertain the truth. Nor does it want to suggest that the report issued by

The railway disaster on the Ondal-Sainthia line.

the Company has deliberately suppressed facts to minimise its own responsibility. All know the difficulties attending the ascertainment of the exact or even an approximate number of victims in such accidents, and likewise know that the Company perhaps did all they could *ajier* the accident. But all the same, there is the ugly impression abroad that the accident was a preventable one, and that the repeated and earnest caution of the neighbouring villagers was ignored. There is also the other ugly impression that the disaster has levied a much heavier toll of human lives than what is admitted by the official report. It is in the interests of the Company themselves that such impressions should be removed. That is why the journal thinks it to be its duty to insist that in conducting the enquiry facts, however ugly and however unpalatable, must be looked full in the face and widely published. The paper thinks the Company should invite all persons likely to throw light on the identity and other particulars of passengers of that ill-fated train. The Company may themselves ascertain it roughly by taking note of all tickets issued to passengers on that train booked to Panchra and stations higher up on the Ondal-Sainthia line, which were not collected at their respective destinations. The journal also appeals to the Government and the Railway Board to see that the needful is done in the matter.

(h)—General.

HINDU REVIEW,
for April 1913.

769. Bipin Chandra Pal, editor of the *Hindu Review*, says that ever since "The new policy in Delhi. The Old Spirit in the Districts." Lord Hardinge took up the reins, there has been a change for the better at head-quarters; but in the District Administrations the "Old Adam" still exists. Even Lord Hardinge entertains the notion that because it has not been possible to kill anarchism entirely in Europe, it will be the same in India, which notion is wholly unwarranted. He avers that the anarchism in the country is exotic and of distinctly European origin, due to its having been borrowed by a section of Europeanised Indian youths who have studied the revolutionary literature of France, Italy, and Russia and one has only to glance over the Indian literature of this propaganda to see that it has been inspired from foreign sources and derived from indiscriminate study of European works. The malady

is not constitutional in India as in Europe, but only functional, and that it has not been cured is due more to bad doctoring than anything else. While the Viceroy is pulling one way, the officials, merchants and newspaper scribes are pulling another, and this is largely responsible for the continuation of the unrest. Lord Minto did not understand the truism that nagging is not administration, and the district officials have yet to learn that watching is one thing and nagging is another, and, in the opinion generally of students in this country, that nagging by officials on the one hand and by Anglo-Indian scribes on the other, is responsible for the unrest still existing. He thinks that the existing method of police surveillance on sensitive patriotic youths, creates more political criminals than the wildest rhapsodies of contraband revolutionary circulars of the *Yugantar* class could ever expect to do. Political suspects may have to be watched very vigilantly, but to subject them to the same treatment as the Police Register criminal is a great mistake. He condemns the method of treatment in Bombay of people convicted under section 124A, Indian Penal Code, who have to give their thumb marks, etc., like the P. R. prisoners. Anyone who betrays the least sympathy with the nationalist propaganda is treated with ill-concealed suspicion; any relations or friends he may visit are harassed by police enquiries, and he is not even allowed to earn an honest living, with the police continually at his heels. He is turned out of every place he may get, and often not allowed to start any trade or business of his own. The writer also attacks the Anglo-Indian publicists and says that they require to be thoroughly posted in the facts and arguments on which the Indian policy of Lord Hardinge is based. A good deal of the irreconcilable attitude of many Indians, especially of the younger generation, is very largely due to the writings of the Anglo-Indian Press. These people have created far more sedition in the country than either the Congress or the *swadeshi* and boycott agitation ever did; and he affirms that the Anglo-Indian publicists should be thoroughly educated in the ideas and ideals of the new Indian policy as enunciated in Lord Hardinge's despatch if they are fully to realize its purpose. He favours confidential and personal interviews between the Viceroy and individual Anglo-Indian editors, but interviews will also have to be granted or sought with Indian publicists, irrespective as to whether they are "Moderates" or "Extremists." He thinks His Lordship will get more light from the latter than even the former.

Speaking on the education of the Indian Nationalists, he says that British Imperialism must renounce its natural desire to perpetuate the present relations with India as a dependency of Great Britain. On the other hand, Indian Nationalism must also amend its equally natural ambition to attain the status of an isolated and independent sovereign State. Both parties should do it in their own interest. Indian Nationalism should seriously think over the fatal risks of recklessly pursuing the idea of isolated independence in the face of the general world-situation. And to use his own words, "Great Britain should realize that while a dependent and helpless India must, on the one hand, be a source of fatal weakness to her Empire, an autonomous and strong India, with her own national Militia and Navy will, on the other hand, make that Empire absolutely invincible against every possible combination of her enemies. And above all, such a federation will also be a guarantee of the world's peace, such as nothing else is likely to be." Writing of the separation of the judicial and executive functions of Indian Magistrates, who thirty years ago were not intolerant of the peoples' agitations, Bipin considers that they have lost that toleration to day and so have the people lost patience. Race antagonism has become keener. The menace to the power and the prestige of the bureaucracy from the political agitators has become greater. The general criminal administration has improved in spirit with the advent of the present political unrest in the country. In proportion as the courts have developed a tendency to be vindictive in political cases, so have they dealt leniently with the ordinary criminals before them. For the preservation of the purity of British justice in India, the separation of the judicial and executive functions of the Magistrates is not needed now, but what is required is the extension of the system by jury, not only to districts where it does not now obtain, but to at least certain classes of cases that are at present tried by the Magistrates

themselves. This ought to safeguard any miscarriage of justice. Not merely Sessions Judges, but even Magistrates must try all criminal charges, punishable with rigorous imprisonment of more than six months, with the help of a jury. And the High Court must also be placed in direct relation to the Supreme Government and be independent of the Local Governments. In conclusion, he states that what India needs now, above all things, is a change of spirit, both in the rulers and the ruled; its only chance lying in a thorough grasp of the actualities of the present and the possibilities of the future by both sides, and a correct and loyal co-operation with Lord Hardinge's policy, which that grasp must lead to.

INDIAN WORLD,
2nd July 1913.

770. On more than one occasion the *Indian World* has insisted on a radical reform of the Viceroy's Cabinet. So long as the existing constitution of the Cabinet is allowed to continue, there is very little hope of a just and equitable government being established in this country. Leave India to be governed by bureaucrats, steeped in the worst prejudices of the Indian Civil Service, and the journal does not know what things will come to. The only way by which the Indian administration can be purified and the government can be made acceptable to the Indian people is to bring as few civilians to the Viceroy's Cabinet as possible. That is the only way by which the basis of British rule may be broadened and its foundation laid deeper. Indian publicists ought to concentrate their attention on this point before diverting it on other reforms which may easily wait. This, indeed, is the reform of reforms that India so badly wants above everything else.

INDIAN WORLD,
2nd July 1913.

771. The splendid isolation of the Government of India from all touch with public opinion is already producing its calamitous effects on the administration of the country, writes the *Indian World*. In its anxiety to avoid

the influence of local opinion, the Government of India has removed itself to a place which may almost be called the region of "no opinion," local or Imperial. An Imperial capital is a possibility, but an Imperial public opinion is a meaningless abstraction. Seated at the serene heights of Simla or in the arid plain of Delhi, the Government of India is sending out a series of imperial *ukases*, regardless of the thoughts and feelings of the people. A highly centralized government, far away from the centres of public opinion, is a source of danger to the country. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was able to bring down the Commerce and Industry Member to Calcutta to see things on the spot. But is there no such potent organization amongst us which can compel Sir Harcourt Butler or even his lieutenant, Mr. Sharp, to come down to discuss educational questions with the representatives of the people? The Imperial Council meets only for three months in the year, and it is possible just then to catch a glimpse of the inner workings of the Imperial conclave. Such a state of things ought not to be countenanced by the people. If the Imperial Government should remain hidden behind the clouds, let it not throw incessant darts on the dwellers in the plains from its place of secrecy. The Government of India, if it chooses to interfere with their affairs, must come in living contact with them. The autocracy which has now come to be in vogue in India is no longer suitable to a twentieth-century administration. Bureaucracy is an evil in all conscience, but bureaucracy quite out of touch with public opinion is hardly endurable. The Governor of this province is, no doubt, patient to a degree, but then there is some limit to human patience. The journal hopes Lord Hardinge would again take affairs under his control and set them right to the satisfaction of the people. If the announcement transferring the seat of capital from Calcutta to Delhi was made by Royal lips, the principle of devolution which constituted its price may also be looked upon to have received the Royal sanction. The proposals in the Despatch have been assented to by the Secretary of State in India and have thus been confirmed by His Majesty's Government in England. Certainly the Despatch of August 1911 has a much stronger footing than the Proclamation of 1858 from the constitutional point of view. It is, therefore, not open to any individual or minister to play fast and loose with the new policy. It is sad to reflect that within a

year of its promulgation an opposite current should have set in and centralization carried to the highest pitch—a position which would have gladdened the heart of a Lord Curzon. The minister who drafted the Despatch of 1911 might no longer be at the Government head-quarters to give effect to its provisions, but we have still at the helm of Government His Excellency Lord Hardinge, to whom justly belongs the honour and the glory of conceiving the measure. What has happened in the last twelve months' time to effect a change in the attitude of His Excellency's mind? There may be a tide in the affairs of men, but there ought to be no such thing in the affairs of States. The Despatch has given us a constitutional right, and the paper will not let it be trifled with or whittled down at the sweet will and pleasure of any member of the Government.

772. A contemporary of the *Bengalee* has drawn attention to the social mischief wrought by illicit traffic in cocaine. The paper associates itself whole-heartedly in this appeal for the suppression of a traffic which encourages a ruinous habit amongst a section of young Indians. Cocaine being a cheap anaesthetic, the lower class people largely resort to this drug, to the total ruin of their health and morals. Those who smuggle this drug into India and the shopkeepers who sell it without the requisite license must both be adequately punished to put away this temptation from the easy reach of the public. As the present penal and precautionary measures have proved unavailing, the journal asks the Government to devise and adopt more stringent ones.

773. The Bengal Agricultural Department has issued a new programme of work, which has been published in the *Patrika*, and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is glad to find that one of the suggestions on which the paper has been hammering for months is going to be given effect to. The following paragraph will explain what it means:—

“THE GOVERNMENT FARMS.

“As one of the best means of influencing ordinary cultivators is to demonstrate to them financial possibilities, it is very necessary that the Government farms should be economically successful. The chief work of the Deputy Director will therefore for the present consist in training practical farm superintendents to be economical of expenditure.”

Agriculture is perhaps the only means of livelihood that has been left to the people of this country, who have a dreary future before them in all conscience. But then before they take it up as a profession they should be satisfied that it can be turned into a profitable concern. Unfortunately, the experimental farms maintained by the Government are being run at a loss. It is therefore natural that these results, far from encouraging, are calculated to produce a chilling effect on those inclined to take up the cultivation of land. Mr. Smith proved on paper that a farm consisting of 100 bighas of land yields an income of Rs. 250 per month. But the people want something more than a mere assertion—they want to see the result of actual working before they can be satisfied on the point. So we have been urging again and again upon the Government the supreme necessity of starting some agricultural farms on business principles and to show, by facts and figures based on the result of actual working, that agriculture may be made a paying concern. It will be seen the Government has come to realize the necessity and usefulness of the suggestion and act upon it, and the journal is thankful to the Agricultural Department for it. One great difficulty that at present stands in the way of those who have money, land and inclination is that of labour. Formerly labourers were abundant, but nowadays they are scarcely to be had, either for love or for money. The importation of Dhangars in the mufassal with a view to induce them to form colonies is one of the means to solve the difficulty.

774. Mr. Bradshaw, one of the visitors of the European Lunatic Asylum of Bhowanipore, has described graphically the most scandalous condition of inmates there, writes the *Indian Empire*. Mr. Bradshaw is an independent Englishman of position and means, so he is at liberty to write whatever he

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considers just and according to the dictates of his conscience. The kind of treatment meted out to these unfortunate lumps of flesh, as described by him, and which he has seen with his own eyes, if true, is really scandalous. The charges are many and of revolting character. Among others, he describes that "the poor wretches who cannot pay are classed as pauper inmates," who sleep at night in the suffocating atmosphere of cells likened to "cages at the zoo," without "fans or *punkhas* of any description," and who in the daytime (and then only if fine) are confined like so many cattle in pens with corrugated iron roofs. This state of treatment precludes them from recovering, and only aggravates their sufferings and also bodily pain. If such a disgraceful state of things is permitted in case of Europeans, one can imagine what may be the fate of the unfortunate Indian lunatics confined in Dhulanda, only a few paces off. Is there no good Samaritan amongst the paper's countrymen, who enjoy the privilege of visiting this Asylum, to enquire into the real condition of treatment meted out to these unfortunates, and bring it to the kind notice of the Government? The journal is not indulging in mere idle speculations about the condition of these people, but is personally cognizant of a case, of many years ago, in which a young man of a very respectable house of Calcutta, of Brahmin caste, had been sent to the Asylum for treatment on payment of a monthly sum. After a couple of years, for some unaccountable reason, the contribution had ceased, and he was put in the list of unpaid. The authorities could not cast him off, for obvious reasons, so had him allotted the congenial task of cleaning. . . . The young man has returned to his relations, a grey-haired old man!

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775. What strenuous and insistent opposition has been made by the united strength of the whole officialdom in India to exclude Mr. MacDonald to have a seat on the Public Service Commission, labouring under the

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on Indian officials. false impression that he had been their sworn enemy, writes the *Indian Empire*. True it is that he had espoused the cause of poor and helpless Indians, and when necessary, had the courage to point out the defects and shortcomings of the bureaucratic rules in India by his countrymen. Nevertheless he never missed any opportunity to plead for the sympathetic treatment of the hard-working English officials, who have to discharge their onerous duties in India. He is reported to have emphasised in course of a speech on modern India in the Hall of the Whitefield Institute on a Sunday recently, "the difficulties which the Indian officials work under," and said that "this must always soften criticism with sympathy." Now the English officials in India will find what erroneous impressions they used to cherish about the character and attitude of this really grand man, whom the whole of India looks upon with reverence and affection. If he is a good hater, he is also a sincere lover. When occasion arises, he never spares even the Indians whom he had taken under his protection. In alluding to the danger of evolution of self-government, he pointed out that the policy of bomb and murder by anarchists would do incalculable harm to attaining the desired object.

BENGALEE.
9th July 1913.

776. The *Bengalee* is sorry to hear that Lord Carmichael is ill and has taken to his bed. His Excellency is said to have

Lord Carmichael. got dengue fever. The news is sure to produce great public uneasiness, especially in the present state of things. For it is their faith in the Governor and the Viceroy which has kept our people calm and collected in the midst of much that tends to put them out. "The master's eye doeth much," is a saying as true to-day as it was a thousand years back. Lord Carmichael has done much knocking about since he was made the Governor of Bengal. He is no longer such a new man that his inexperience can be easily exploited by others. Both Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael are regarded by the people of this country as the proper instruments for the initiation of a divine work, viz., popular autonomous administrations. And they of all people require a sound mind in a sound body, not only to allay the dust of unrest due to new-fangled administrative measures, but also to introduce that real self-rule to which they stand committed. The paper is quite sure that if Lord Hardinge had been his old self, it would have been spared the latest surprises which have upset the public mind. "May God soon

restore Lord Carmichael to health to save us from that Secretariat rule of which the Government of India have given us such a bitter foretaste."

777. The *Bengalee* hears that either Mr. Nathan or Mr. Archibald is to be the next Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

The next Vice-Chancellor. Neither of these appointments will be acceptable to Indian public opinion. When Mr. Nathan was appointed President of the Dacca University Committee, there was a storm of protest from all sections of the Indian community; and though, no doubt, the report of the Committee is an exceedingly able document, its recommendations do not, in many instances, commend themselves to Indian public opinion. Mr. Archibald's would be even a worse selection than that of Mr. Nathan. The paper does not care to discuss personal questions in these columns. But the Government ought to find no difficulty in making a suitable selection from among High Court Judges or the non-official Indian community of Calcutta. Already the country is in a state of alarm and uneasiness with regard to the great educational issues which have been raised, and at such a time to appoint Mr. Nathan or Mr. Archibald as the head of the University would be to intensify the crisis and add to the popular anxiety and alarm.

778. The Bengal Government Resolution on the proposed partition of Midnapur will no doubt fall like a bombshell on

The proposed partition of Midnapur. The people of that district, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. After the conversation His Excellency

the Governor had with many leading men during his visit to Midnapur in January last, it was believed that the project of the dismemberment would be given up. But it seems the inhabitants of Midnapur were living in a fools' paradise. For, one can easily see that the threatened partition is going to be an accomplished fact. So the Government has decided to divide the district, and invites the opinion of the people, not on the question of the necessity or otherwise of partition, but how its scheme can be carried out in a most satisfactory manner. But for whose benefit is this unsavoury measure going to be adopted? Surely the people never wanted it; on the other hand, as the Resolution admits, they have invariably opposed it whenever the proposal has been brought forward. But the powers that be know better than the people what will benefit them most. Are they not babies and the Civil Service who have condescended to take them under their tutelage the wisest men in the world? When the latter have come to the conclusion that the partition of Midnapur is a blessing, the babies, instead of grumbling, should accept it with gratitude! Fancy that the whole scheme is based on one fallacious assertion, namely, that a single Magistrate cannot administer the affairs of a large district like Midnapur. But how is it that the district has not fallen to pieces but made steady progress towards improvement, though it has been under the administration of one District Officer for upwards of one hundred years? Surely the present-day Civilians are not less able and energetic than their predecessors. And if the Magistrate is overworked and cannot come into contact with every important place within his jurisdiction, why not lighten his duties by appointing one or more additional officers and utilising the unpaid services of the educated Indian public, as well as by opening light railways and other means of communication? Then what of the additional cost that the partition will entail on the province? There is not one word about it in the Resolution. When one is disposed to act up to an indefensible policy, he is never strong in his arguments, logic and reasons. The Resolution, therefore, only proves this, that because the officials can carry out a measure at their own sweet will, though it may mean misery and suffering to several millions of men, the former are determined to effect their purpose, ignoring public opinion altogether. The people of Midnapur, the journal trusts, will make it plain by their conduct that they regard it as a bitter pill which the Government is about to thrust down their unwilling throats against their emphatic and earnest protests.

III.—LEGISLATION.

779. The Sanitary Officers' Bill is a measure which has just been introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council by *The Sanitary Officers' Bill.* the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul Huda, says the *Telegraph*, but which is being opposed by the public in no uncertain voice. It is certainly very good of the rulers to seek improving the sanitation of the country; and indeed, it is a subject to which their attention has repeatedly been drawn both in the press and on the platform. But then there are ways to

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do a thing. Every one, no doubt, wishes for sanitation, as also for education, but what is wanted is practical work and not paper reforms or mere expert advice, of which we have had more and to spare. The measure aims at investigating the Government with power to force on ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ ~~infassal~~ Municipalities sanitary officers on respectable salaries to advise the Boards with expert advice. It was vehemently opposed by the non-official members both on the score of principle and utility. The cause of sanitation is certainly one which claims strength and support from both the rulers and the ruled. This noble cause, however, can be served only with sufficient funds to meet the demands of municipal areas and not by the appointment of a number of officers, because the ordinary laws of sanitation are too well known to all classes. The Municipalities, again, are self-governing bodies; and as such they should know and be left free to undertake necessary sanitary measures. Under the proposed legislation this freedom is to be withdrawn from them. The paper will deal in its next issue with the measure *in extenso*, but is rather surprised that among those who supported in Council this "forcing" of officers and measures on self-governing bodies there were officers who are doubtful of the wisdom and utility of "forcing" primers dealing with the blessings of British rule on little boys so that they may, at the outset, receive lessons which might enable them to resist the vile insinuations of interested parties. Does not their attitude appear anomalous? Perhaps the fault lies in their ignorance of the actual situation. But this only by the way.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH,
5th July 1913.

780. The reader will remember how two Hon'ble Members of Council—
Treatment of Indians by Euro- Rai Sitanath Rai Bahadur and Rai Radha Charan
peans. Pal Bahadur—were treated with scant courtesy and
great roughness by a European constable on the
Howrah pier of the Port Commissioners, when seeking to board a ferry steamer,
observes the *Telegraph*, and is glad that the man has been drummed out of
the force. It is to be hoped that this severity would teach a better lesson
to European members of the police or military force. But outside the pale
of the Government service there are Europeans, who are greater offenders
in this respect. The paper cites two cases which came under its personal
notice. In the first case, a white woman and an adolescent youth boarded an
Esplanade car the other evening on the Shambazar run. From that very
moment, the woman kept on repeating that they would leave at the Medical
College and warned the conductor to pull up there. When the car stopped
immediately in front of the Medical College they did not get down, but as
soon as the junction had been passed the woman created a scene that they had
been over carried. The car was brought to a stop even before arriving at
the next halting station, but the woman had been so exasperated that she
egged on her adolescent escort to box the ears of the poor conductor, to the
amazement of all the gentlemen passengers. Had the woman not been a
woman, she would have received her dues at the hands of the tramway
employés, if not of the passengers, for this wanton assault. Take the other
case. On Monday last, at about 1 P.M., when 1st class car No. 116, on the
High Court-Shambazar run, pulled up at the Bowbazar junction a European,
accompanied by a woman, boarded the vehicle, after getting down from a
victoria. The driver and syce of the latter repeatedly asked him for his fare,
but not a *cowrie* did the European pay him. As the tram-car immediately
after started, he and his companion had a hearty laugh over this non-payment.
The Muhammadan Jehu looked furious and indulged in vile abuse; but that
was all he could do in return for his fare. This European was, again, dressed
in the long robe of a *Padre* and got down at the junction of Beadon Street and
proceeded eastward. If a man of religion can act in this manner, what can
be said of illiterate and uncultured people? Now the paper puts it to
Europeans themselves if such conduct can heighten the Indian's respect for the
white race and maintain European prestige. If the journal at all publishes
the details of these cases, it is because it feels that anything done to damage
British reputation and prestige in the eyes of the subject, is a menace to peace
and order and should be avoided by every means.

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Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,

The 18th July 1913.

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